The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,281.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras	2
,, Carwar	22	,, Coconada	4
,, Narrakal	24	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Tuticorin	26	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Colombo	27	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Galle	28	,, False Point	7
,, Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta	8

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Fao	13
,, Guadur	29	,, Bushire	17
	Aug.		
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	23
,, Bushire	7	,, Guadur	25
,, Fao	8	,, Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Martaban, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship HER MAJESTY will be sent off with immediate despatch. For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

JAMES DOWNIE, Commander.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship LALLA ROOKH, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to FORWARD their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to PAY their FREIGHT to us, and to SEND off BOATS AT ONCE for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Willis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

Will be published TO-MORROW MORNING, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 14th, 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, 24th July, instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., to consider an offer made by Government for the purchase of the entire property of the Company, and to pass such Resolution or Resolutions thereon as may appear proper.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th July 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half Year ending 30th June 1869 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

HENRY P. LE MESURIER,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th July, 18 9.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following additional PROPOSITIONS will be submitted to the Shareholders at the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised to take place at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., viz.:—

To pass a Resolution to substitute the word "seven" for "fourteen" in Clause No. 21, Page No. 7, of the Articles of Association.

To pass a Resolution, adding the following words to Clause No. 111, Page No. 22, of the Articles of Association, viz.:—"Provided nevertheless that the certificates of shares may be sealed by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the presence of one Director only."

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,

Bombay, 13th July 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the current year in place of those retiring.

4th. To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
FLEMING and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 6th July, 1869.

STAPLETON (Mr. James).—INFORMATION is REQUIRED as to a gentleman of this name who was in BOMBAY in or about the year 1862, and who is believed to have been for a short time connected, either as Sub-Editor or Reporter, with the "Bombay Times," and other papers. Any person giving such information shall be adequately rewarded.—Apply to Messrs. J. H. and R. Tyas and Huntington, Solicitors, 13, Beaufort Buildings, Strand, London, England.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of JAITHA LALLJEE, who formerly carried on business in his own name, and lately in partnership with DOSSABHOY KIRPALL, under the name or style of Dossabhoy Kirpall and Company.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, and hearing Messrs. DALLAS and Company, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said trader Jaitha Lalljee obtain an order of discharge pursuant to the provisions of Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on the 13th day of September next, before the sitting Judge, at 10½ in the forenoon; and I do further order that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Jame-Jamshed," with an interval of a fortnight between the publication of each advertisement.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that GANGJEE COREJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted, with the consent of the mortgagees DAYAL GOCULDASS and PURSHOTUM JAIRAM, to sell to MATHOORADASS SOORJEE all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house of four upper stories standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of Mody Khana street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 49, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 219 square yards and 4/9 of a square yard, or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 102, and ground rent under No. 688, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road called Mody Khana street, on or towards the west by Hallalkhores, passage and the house of Ulejee Sewjee, on or towards the north by the house of the said Gangjee Corejee, and on or towards the south by the house of Arab Shaik Dahee.—All persons having any CLAIM on the said house by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing, at our office, in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. After which time the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims (if any).—Dated this 13th day of July, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Parell. Lately vacated by the late Mr. Roberts and by Mr. A. F. Soundy.—Apply to R. A. Wadia, H. M.'s Dockyard.

T O B A C C O.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them.

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

PAPER FOR SALE.—Foolscap, seconds blue wove 9 and 11 lb.; Hand-made Post 21 and 23 lb., Demy 24 lb. and Royal 44 lb.; Cartridge, cream shade rolled, 22½ by 24 in. and 25¼ by 27½ in.; Backing 277 lb. and Brown Casing 50 lb.

Also on the way,—Foolscap cream laid 12 to 14 lb.; Hand-made Foolscap 15½ to 18 lb., Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter size, Medium 34 lb. to 40 lb., Super-royal 54 lb.; and Imperial 72 lb.; Machine-made Azure laid Foolscap, Demy Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong"; Printing, Double Demy 34 lb, Royal 20 lb., and Double Royal 36 to 55 lb.; Blotting superior, pink 17 to 27 lb., and lilac 38 lb.; Glazed Backing 300 lb.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

Forbes, Street, 12th July, 1869. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

WATERPROOFS,
JUST RECEIVED EX GOLCONDA.

WATERPROOF PARAMATTA Coats, Leggins, and Caps, light and comfortable; will resist any quantity of rain, and wear well without sticking. The Caps have ventilating tops. Price of complete suit, net cash, Rs. 25. Remittance with order.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ⅛ and ⅜ inch thick, 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S celebrated Edinburgh PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just landed. Delivered from the Godowns only, for cash:

Quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz. } in casks of 4 and 8 dozen respectively.
Pints ,, 3-0 ,, }

Apply to our Godownkeeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup"......at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.
5, Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at ......Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux ,, Do. ......,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,, Do. ......,, 16 ,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast, with a Saltier."

AY...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	,, 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	,, 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	,, 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	,, 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	,, 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	,, 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	,, 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	,, 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's § 1	,, 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS.

At reduced price, 10 annas per shilling.

	Rs.	
Thackeray's The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon	5	12
,, The Irish Sketch Book	5	12
,, The Paris Sketch Book	5	12
,, Burlesques	5	12
,, Ballads and Tales	4	12
Principles of Human Physiology. By Dr. Carpenter	12	0
Famous London Merchants	3	8
Advancement of Learning. By Bacon	3	4
Adventures in the Ice	2	12
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. By S. B. Gould	3	12
The Life of Pizarro, with some account of his Associates in the conquest of Peru	3	12
How to Train young Eyes and Ears	1	2
Leaves from the Poet's Laurels	3	12
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Among the Arabs	4	8
Wild Life under the Equator	2	12
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Hanover Square. Vol. III	4	12
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Irrigation in Southern Europe	18	12
Captive Missionary. By the Rev. H. A. Stern	15	12
The Abyssinian Expedition. By Markham	10	8
Lady Audley's Secret, (Parlour edn.)	2	12
Aurora Floyd ,,	2	12
Eleanor's Victory ,,	2	12
Only a Clod ,,	2	12
Sir Jasper's Tenant ,,	2	12
The Doctor's Wife ,,	2	12
Henry Dunbar ,,	2	12
Trail of the Serpent ,,	2	12
Voices of the Prophets	4	12
Characteristics of Christ's Teaching	4	12
Plain Words on Christian Living	2	0
A Sister's Story	3	12
Spier's Manual of Commercial Terms	3	0
Handbook of Bezique	0	10
Crivelli's Art of Singing—Part I	12	8
Garcia's Ditto	7	8
Louis Spohr's celebrated Violin School	20	0
Singing method. By Hatton	2	8
The Musical Gift Book—Illustrated	3	8
Songs of Affection. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	7	0
Chappell's vocal Christy Minstrel Album	1	4
,, New vocal Album	2	8
,, Christy Minstrel Album	2	8
Album of Scotch, Irish and English Airs	2	8
New Pianoforte Album	2	8
Chappell's Italian Song Book	2	8
,, Juvenile Vocal Album	1	4
,, English Ballad Album	2	8
The Juvenile Pianist; an Album for the Pianoforte	7	0
Ball-room Music Book	2	8
Sabbath Lays. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	7	0
Engel's Harmonium Album	5	12
The Verdi Album	5	12
Blotting Books (foolscap size)	5	0
——Ditto—(smaller size)	2	8
Sketch Blocks ... each	4	8

Bombay, 5th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

P A Y N E and C O.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN,"
"JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND
"LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and (A) SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

W I N E L I S T.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry...	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine...	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
16 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s. ... per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. ... ,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. ... ,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. ... ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. ... ,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. ... ,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. ... ,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s. ... ,,
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s. ... ,,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

P A Y N E and C O.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the GOKULDAS TEJPAL'S CHARITIES, on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. He must be a Hindu, thoroughly acquainted with the English and Gujarathi Languages, and conversant with accounts. For further particulars apply, up to the 24th instant, to Dr. BHAU DAJI, Chairman of the Managing Committee of Gokuldas Tejpal's Charities, or to the undersigned.

By order,
VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK,
Vice-Chairman.

492, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

M R S. L A K E S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! WATERPROOFS!!!—Just received ex P. & O. s. s. Behar, a very large supply of Mineralised Sheeting Waterproof Coats, Caps, and Leggings, of a very superior quality. Per suit, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Also a quantity of Waterproof material in the piece, for the convenience of Gentlemen having their garments made to order in any shape. Waterproof riding suits made to measure, Rs. 35.

Also some very neat patterns of dark mixed Angola Tweeds, of a very light texture, suitable for the Rains, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per suit.

N. K. has just received a few very choice lots of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; also Infantry Officers' Regulation Saddles and Bridles by J. A. Owen, of Leicester Square, London, Harness and Saddle makers to the Royal Family.

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
13 MEADOW STREET, FORT.

M A G D A L A H O T E L,
No. 51, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

T H E P O O N A H O T E L.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF
BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION
AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

ELLIOTT'S PATENT SHEATHING AND METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Manufacturers of

SHIPS' SHEATHING AND YELLOW METAL, BRAZIERS' SHEETS, COPPER SHEETS, SHIPS' BOLTS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, &c.

Birmingham,
London Office, 10, Rood Lane E. C.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW METAL, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

Caution.

WHEREAS it has recently come to the knowledge of the Directors of Elliott's Patent Sheathing and Metal Company, Limited, that quantities of Yellow Metal made by other Manufacturers have been exported to India and elsewhere, bearing a fraudulent imitation of the exclusive Brand or Trade Mark of the Company for Metal of that description, namely, a representation of a Rupee, with or without the word "Soft" printed thereunder.

Notice is hereby given that, in case any Manufacturer or other person shall stamp, impress, or affix to or on any Yellow Metal not made by the said Company the said Brand or Trade Mark, or any colourable imitation thereof,—or in case any Merchant or other person shall export or sell any such Yellow Metal so marked as aforesaid,—proceedings will forthwith be commenced against such Manufacturer, Merchant, or other persons, to restrain him or them from such wrongful acts as aforesaid, and recover damages in respect thereof.

RYLAND & MARTINEAU,
Solicitors to the said Company.

Birmingham, August, 1868.

NOTICES.

SPORTING.—DONCASTER ST. LEGER, 1869.—The following ODDS on the LEGER can be OBTAINED by applying, by letter, to R. S. V. P., care of Fallonjee, Adelphi Hotel, Bombay:—

5 to 4 agst Pero Gomez.	10 to 1 agst The Drummer.
2 to 1 —— Pretender.	10 to 1 —— Duke of Beaufort.

Long Odds against any others.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, are CLOSED from 1st to 14th July, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead old cases, Casks, Tins, also Tanks, Iron and Gram Boxes, &c., returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors have reserved, for distribution in India, a limited number of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned until further notice.

The Shares will be allotted at par, and Calls must be paid as follows:—

		per share.
On application	£ 1	
,, allotment	,, 2	,, ,,
31st August, 1869	,, 2	,, ,,
28th February, 1870	,, 2 10s.	,, ,,
31st May, 1870	,, 2 10s.	,, ,,

Forms of application can be obtained at the Bank.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

CAUTION NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement caused to be published by Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers, that under instructions from the mortgagee my landed property called Ghurwady, numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 494, situated at Mahim, will be sold by them at their Rooms, on the 17th instant. I hereby inform the public that I have paid all the monies due to the said mortgagee, DADABHOY DOSSABHOY BAXTER, in respect of the said mortgage, and that a dispute with respect to the same is still existing between me and the said Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, and I warn and caution them against purchasing the said property; and if after this information any person or persons purchase the same, he, she, or they will do so on their own risk and peril.

GUNPUTROW VENCAJEE DEWADKUR.

Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Bombay, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at noon—

The valuable estate of All Saints, in the province of Sattary, Goa territory.

The area of the estate is about 30 square miles. A large portion is well wooded, has an excellent soil, and is of a suitable elevation for coffee growing. It is well supplied with water, and the flat land in the valleys is rich and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as well as the production of the ordinary Indian grain crops.

The land is held on lease from the Government of Goa on most favourable terms.

The whole estate is within an easy distance of water carriage to the coast, and connected with Sanquelim on the nearest navigable salt water creek by a well made road in good repair.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain H. B. Major, Panjim, Goa, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. P. LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee, 16th June, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY,
Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of Mr. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1 Church Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed this day:—

1. That the Frere Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be appointed Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 1,000 only.

3. That the Liquidator be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business, and good-will of the Frere Land Company, Limited, to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3,750 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 150 each, in such last mentioned Company, such last mentioned Company undertaking to discharge and pay the debts and liabilities of the said Frere Land Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Frere Land Company, Limited.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

1 Church Street, 26th June, 1869.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, at 3 P.M. on Monday, the 19th July.

To receive the Balance Sheet and Report for the year ending the 30th June, 1869.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

Immediately following the above Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the place aforesaid, for the purpose of resolving that the following be the 14th Article of Association of the Company, in lieu of the present 14th Article thereof:—

"Messrs. Brice, Brown & Co., and such of the present partners therein, and such other person or persons as shall for the time being constitute the firm of Messrs. Brice, Brown & Co., shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, who shall be remunerated by a commission of 5 per cent. on the first cost of the works erected under their superintendence and 5 per cent. on the gross returns of the business of the Company."

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 28th May 1869, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to lay before the Worshipful Bench at their next Meeting his resignation of the Office of Member of the Standing and Finance Committees.

2. To elect a member in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, resigned.

3. Government Resolution No. 339 E—1393, dated 5th June 1869, stating that Captain Tulloch's services being no longer required by the Government or by the Municipality of Bombay, he may proceed to his own Presidency after the 11th instant.

4. The Municipal Commissioner's Memorandum on Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee's, Figures and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee's Reply thereto.

5. Appointment of Auditors for 1869.

6. Petition, dated 5th July 1869, from certain Residents of Cowasjee Patel Tank Cross Lane, on the subject of the introduction of Lights into their Lane.

7. Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1868.

8. Extracts of Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

9. Revised Estimate of Income for 1869 submitted by the Municipal Commissioner.

10. Mr. Blaney to propose that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit, for the information of the Bench of Justices, any correspondence which may have passed between himself and Government regarding the dismissal of Mr. Aitken from the Office of Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and the appointment of an officer to succeed him.

11. Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee to draw attention to a paper on wharfage dues, addressed to Messrs. Nicol & Co., which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 30th June, and to submit to the Bench the following Resolution:—

"That the Clerk to H. M.'s Justices be requested to state what steps have been taken by him to give effect to a Resolution, passed by the Bench of Justices, at a meeting held on 16th October 1867, to the effect, that the opinion of counsel be obtained, as to the legality or otherwise of some of the fees, levied at authorised wharves in Bombay, not owned by Government, and that if nothing has yet been done, the Clerk be requested to explain the cause of his inaction."

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th July, 1869.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Just Received,
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Just Received,
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Just Received,
JAQUES' CROQUET GAMES,
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Just Received,
CROQUET GAMES,

Shaped and Polished Mallets, white Hoops, with centre hoop & bell. Patent Clips and Starting Pins, numbered.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.

Just Received,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

Just Received,
ENAMELLED IRON PLATES.

SOUP PLATES. CUPS AND SAUCERS.
BOWLS.
BAKE DISHES. MEAT DISHES. SAUCEPANS.
REVOLVING GRIDIRON.
ENAMELLED IRON BASIN AND EWER.

NOTICES.

TINTED and WHITE CARDS for mounting Photographs or Drawings, of various thicknesses and tints, mostly of a pale buff, grey, and stone colours.

Mounts cut to any shape and size, with or without gold edges round picture.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

One hundred Patterns of FRAME MOULDINGS to select from.

WASHABLE GILT FRAME MOULDINGS from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per one hundred feet.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TIFFIN BASKETS.—Flat Hamper-shape Tiffin Baskets, to go under the seat of a railway carriage; each Basket contains

2 Metal Plates.
2 Knives (Ivory Handles).
2 Forks (Electroplated).
2 Tumblers.
2 Finger Napkins.
1 Pepper and Salt Box.
1 Butter Jar.
1 Metal Sandwich or meat case.
1 Glass Liquor Bottle with metal screw top, wicker-work covered, and has a metal pull off drinking cup.

Price of Basket complete, net cash, Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE INK BOTTLES.—Just received, per Overland, a large quantity of Patent Spring and other Pocket Ink Bottles, invaluable to travellers, as they are not likely to get out of order and the ink cannot possibly get out, let the bottle be turned in whatever position it may.

	Rs. as.
Square shape, covered with morocco leather, spring fastening and extra slide bolt, doubly secure	1 4
Do. do. with clasp instead of bolt	1 8
Round pattern patent, spring top	1 8
Do. do. large size	1 12
New patent round pattern, brass spring top, covered with russia leather, opens with a half turn of the top, cannot get out of order	2 8
Do. do. large size	3 8
Extra finished round pattern, spring top, covered with morocco leather	2 4
Do. large size	2 8
Do. russia leather	2 12
Do. do. do. larger size, and with extra inside spring cover	5 0

A large stock of spring and other Inkstands to select from.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, and four annas in the Rupee extra for postage of Ink Bottle.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE,
Bottled by R. Porter & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
IMPORTERS.

Orders are registered, and as shipments arrive are supplied according to priority.

Prices for Cash only.				Per doz.	Per cask.
Cask containing	3	dozen	quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 16 8
Cask ,,	6	dozen	pints	3 12	22 8
Cask ,,	4	Imp.	pints	4 0	16 0

HENRI KLASEREI'S
FINE-FLAVOURED
SHERRIES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated. The first expression of the best grapes.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine, case containing one dozen quarts Rs. 22
(White Capsules.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, tonic Wine, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 26
(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double-voyaged and of remarkably fine quality, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 34
(Blue Capsule.)

HENRI KLASEREI'S
FINE-FLAVOURED
BORDEAUX WINES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated.

CLARET.

Excellent quality and of mellowed character, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 14
(White Capsule.)

ST. JULLIEN, 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full bouquet, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 20
(Black Capsule.)

MARGAUX, 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 30
(Blue Capsul

The above Wines are from the eminent firm of HENRI KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever; they have been bottled in the Chateaux, in the very districts in which the grapes have been expressed.

*** Each cork and capsule is marked HK., with a Star and Crescent.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS FOR
HENRI KLASEREI.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WE have the pleasure to inform our friends and the public, that our London House has been honored with commands to supply HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, with our WINES.

The selection of our Brand by the critical tasters for Royalty affords us a further most gratifying proof that our Wines are considered worthy of so exalted a patronage.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—To POLICY-HOLDERS.—The Committee appointed to enquire into the position of the above Company have prepared a PRELIMINARY REPORT. Any Policy-holder desiring to receive a copy of the same will do so, on forwarding a foolscap-size addressed envelope, with a three-anna stamp, to the undersigned.

Committee—J. F. Watkins, Esq.; A. H. Blechynden, Esq.; J. B. Knight, Esq.; S. H. Robinson, Esq.; C. Lazarus, Esq.; R. Hollingberry, Esq.; F. F. Wyman, Esq.

F. F. WYMAN,
Hare Street, Calcutta.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

OILMAN-STORE MART.
MR. CRAWFORD'S NEW BEEF MARKET,
ESPLANADE, Nos. 1 to 6.

My shop is lately removed from old Juma Musjid and came in the above Buildings, Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6.

KHAN MAHOMED P., in thanking his Constituents, European and Native, both in Bombay and Up-country, begs to intimate that his Mart is always replete with Oilman-Stores and Preserved Provisions, and is replenished by fresh supplies from England by every Mail, including—

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.
FRUITS.—Tart, Preserved Crystallised and in Syrup, &c., &c.
JAMS and JELLIES.—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.
FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered and Red Herrings, Sardine, Herring a la Sardine, &c., &c.
POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.
PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Cabbage, Piccalily, Walnuts, &c., &c.
SAUSAGES.—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.
VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushroom, &c., &c.
BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Queen, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.
PREPARED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calf's foot and Sheepfoot Jelly.
SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine, Fruits, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.
SAUCE.—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives, Capers, of every variety.
CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcut, Pears, &c.
CHEESE French Butter, Bacon—Fresh, in every Mail—of choicest quality.
DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Epps' Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley and Cornflour, &c., &c.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONARY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely Palatable and Pleasant.
TEA, SUGAR and COFFEE in great variety.

KHAN MAHOMED P.

Close to Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market, Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY, ALWAYS IN HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of Various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Argand Lamps from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of Various Patterns, Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Ice Pitcher, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers; assorted Musical Boxes, German silver single Horse Harness, Birds, and Parrot's Cages; Railway Wrappers Velvet, Brussel and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

N. B.—All Up-country orders executed promptly with strictest care and attention, at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.

Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market, Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very brisk. All the Land shares have gone up. The new issues of the New Bank of Bombay were sold at 12 per cent. premium.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Noml. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
1,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	592½
3,150,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600 nl.
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	337½
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142—43
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,480
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,800
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1,100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	960
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275—80
30,000	2,500	2,500	190 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,850
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	985
2,080,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	585
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,145
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	200

SHIPPING COMPANY.

0,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	770
	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,470
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	645
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,165
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
[illegible]	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
[illegible]	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
[illegible]	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	50	5		Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
2,000	300	9		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
[illegible]	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
[illegible]	500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	45
	25	13½		Do. China	3—3½
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	5½
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'nkg	6
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...			East India Bank's	15—16
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
2,000,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	535—40
800,000	3,500	2,350	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	175
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	5

CALCUTTA.—8TH JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were not of large amounts, at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-4 and 5-3 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 9-8 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-10 to 9-12, and 5½ per cents., only small sums, at Rs. 14-2 premium.

Purchases of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were made at Rs. 8-0 and 8-2 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,625 and 1,630, inclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares at Rs. 140.

East India Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 196, exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 255 and 267½ for cash.

Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 80.

20 shares in the Mutual Tea Co., at Rs. 50 each.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were enquired after, but no purchase reported, as sellers were raising their prices.—*Englishman.*

(*From L. W. Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular, July 9th, 1869.*)

THERE is no improvement in the the supply of produce from the interior, and the stocks on the spot may be best described as nil. The present and prospective position of many of the export staples, both here and in Europe, bears no comparison with any year in the past, in so far as stocks are very small and prices are very high—instance Indigo, Cotton, and Jute. Indigo—By the end of this year the stock in Europe will probably touch the lowest point for twenty years past, and this, too, with a crop in prospect of only 80,000 maunds. Cotton—The stocks in Europe are already very reduced, and will be still further reduced towards the end of the year; the Indian crop '68 is wellnigh finished, and the crop of this year wont be available in Europe till May '70. Jute—The stock at London only represents a month's consumption for Dundee; the crop of '68 is all but exhausted and the prospects of the crop '69 don't promise more than an average yield of seven years past. There are several other less important staples, all of which are in much the same position.

Freights.—The advance in the rates noticed last week has not abated, and for Rape-seed even a further advance of 5s. per ton has been obtained, owing to the improved position of the article at London, as well as a slight increase in the supplies here, still the quantity of general produce available for shipment rather shows a decrease on the whole. In Jute and Cotton the supply is quite nominal.

To-day's quotations are:—

		For London.	For Liverpool
Cotton	per ton of 52 cubic feet	£2 2 6	£2 0 0
Jute	" "	£1 17 6	£1 12 6
Indigo	" 50 "	none.	none.
Lac & Tea	" "	£2 5 0	£2 0 0
Linseed	" 20 cwts.	£1 17 6	£1 12 6
Rapeseed	" "	£2 11 6	£2 0 0
Rice	" "	£0 12 6	£0 10 0
Sugar	" "	£0 12 6	£0 10 0
Saltpetre	" "	£0 10 0	£0 10 0
Hides	" 14 "	£2 5 0	£2 0 0

For Dundee direct:—Jute £2 per ton of 5 bales:—3 ships loading.

For America:—Linseed and Measurement goods dlrs. 8 to 9, nominal.

Exchange has ruled steady all week, the rates therefore remain as quoted last Friday.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—Bank Bills 1s. 11¼d.—1st Class Credits 1s. 11⅜d.—Document Bills 1s. 11½d.

Indigo.—The last news by Reuter quotes an improving market at Home with 3d. per lb. advance on May rates. During the week heavy rain has fallen in nearly all the growing districts and has proved beneficial in Tirhoot, Chuprah, and Chumparun, as also in the North-West. But in Purneah and Eastern Bengal a portion of the plant has been swamped, and altogether there is but very little change to report as to the prospects of the coming crop.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Dann, Acting Presidency Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, from Ahmednuggur.

Kennedy, Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

French, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Moore, Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, to join, to Pembroke Dock.

French, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Hughes, Lieutenant, Queen's, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JULY.

London..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. "
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. "
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. "
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. "
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland...	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges.
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Lalla Rookh	Willes	Calcutta, May 12.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, July 10.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Calcutta, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Falcon	Moulam	Liverpool.
	Medea	Bannett	Calcutta.
	Royal Alice	Pierions	Liverpool.
	Baroda (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Royal Tar, Lloyd, to Calao.
Ship Sagamore, Richardson, to Calcutta.
Ship Egidia Pauline, Hoogland, to Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Koina, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 8 Sir Henry Lawrence..Butler..........Liverpool, April 1.

DEPARTURE.

July 8 Comoria

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 8 Simla (s)..........Ward..........Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on July 5.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	7·34	inches.
Temperature of the Air	85·4	"
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2	"
Dew Point	77·1	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·768	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	·5·7	"
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	90·4	"
Minimum do. do.	82·0	"
Gen. Direction of Wind W, SW, SE, SSW, WSW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	186	miles.
Fall of Rain during the week	0·23	inches.
Registered between 1st Jan. and 4th July	26·27	"
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 11th July	26·50	"

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 20th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	July 20	Tuesday	Aug. 31
	" 27	"	Sept. 7
	Aug. 3	"	" 14
	" 10	Saturday	" 25
	" 17	"	Oct. 2
	" 24	"	" 9

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	July 23	Friday	Sept. 3
"	Aug. 6	"	" 17
"	" 20	"	Oct. 1

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.
October 4th.	

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

IN consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

10th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4th December.
9th October.	

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	July 20th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	July 23rd.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	Aug. 6th.	"	"
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BEVERLEY—July 8th, at 5, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

THE Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company had an interview yesterday with H. E. the Governor of Bombay, when they stated their views on the offer for the purchase of the property of the Company made by the Government. More than this it would not, at the present moment, be proper or prudent to state.

AT length the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Eastwick, has been permitted to debate the Central Asian Question. But the public will readily see that the telegraphic summary furnished to us is far too vague and meagre for comment. Some expressions in that summary are not intelligible without the context, and others are so sweeping and unqualified, that we cannot accept them for one moment as conveying the meaning of the speakers. For some weeks, however, we shall have to put up with the unsatisfactory version contained in the telegram. If the debate should not prove to be more definite than this report, it will be misleading and mischievous. In the meantime we may offer some remarks suggested by one of the latest writers on the subject, Major Evans Bell, who has just published a thick pamphlet with the taking title of "The Oxus and the Indus." It might be not unnaturally expected that the work would treat of the Central Asia Question, and of the best methods of encountering the advances of Russia. That just expectation, however, will, in some degree, be disappointed, for three-fourths of the pamphlet are devoted to the internal politics of Afghanistan and the treatment of the Afghans by the Government of India. It need not be said that no pains are spared to exhibit the conduct of the British rulers in the worst light, because that is one of the "missions" to which Major Bell has appointed himself; and, considering his great ability and unfaltering industry, we shall never cease to regret that all his works are marred by this serious defect.

In his present work he attracts the attention of the reader by the following exordium, which, in many respects, is a concise and accurate statement of a very perplexing problem—

> The Eastern Question, viewed with exclusive regard to the interests of Great Britain, identical in this instance with the interests of humanity, is nothing more than this,—Shall British or Russian influence predominate in the regions between the Oxus and the Indus? If all the provinces of Afghanistan can be united under one strong Government, if the rulers of Balkh and Herat can be enabled to hold their own against all comers, in friendly concert with the rulers of India, the Eastern Question is settled for us. Russian agents at Teheran, and even in Turkey, might then be left to do their worst. We, among all the nations of Europe, need then care the least about the occupancy of Constantinople. Baffled and checked in Central Asia, the expansive impulse of Russia must be drawn more closely within the range of European diplomacy, where Great Britain cannot be isolated. France, Italy, and Austria, very indifferent as to the fate of Cabul and Bokhara, will always insist on a controlling voice in the Levant.

Except that Major Bell has a little understated the amount of our interest in the fate of Constantinople, the paragraph is a fair description of our position. The remark, however, may be considered to be hypercritical, because he admits that Great Britain would still have a large interest in the Mediterranean, and asserts, correctly enough, that we should never be isolated. But, if we admit, that the proposition would have been less unqualified had it been less concise, still we must remember that so long as we hold India, whatever may happen between the Indus and the Oxus, a free road through Egypt, and a strong maritime position in the Mediterranean, are essential to the maintenance of our imperial power.

Having roused the attention of the reader, Major Bell quits the Eastern, and devotes himself to the Afghan Question. The reader wonders why he is taken back to Shah Sujah, and entertained with a polemical review of our policy subsequent to the calamitous restoration of that prince; why the conduct of Sir John Lawrence should be anatomized by no friendly or even impartial pen; why moral guilt and low motives as well as defective insight, and a stumbling judgment should be charged and insinuated throughout the narrative. Our policy may have been poor and mistaken, but poverty of conception and error of aim do not constitute moral turpitude. It is only by dwelling on one side and throwing the other into the shade that Major Bell is able to make out his case. The Government of India, judging events *après coup*, would have acted more wisely had they from the beginning recognized and upheld, morally at least, the "legitimate" claims of Shere Ali Khan. But, because they pursued a wavering policy, no one is entitled to insinuate that it was a wicked policy, or that the errors were not committed in good faith. It may be said that Major Bell is pleading for the upholding of a law of native succession in all its integrity; yet surely a man who addicts himself to that business is not justified, especially on slender grounds, such as a phrase in a newspaper, or the interpretation of some passage cited from a review, in drawing up a criminal indictment against the rulers of India.

When the reader has waded through some thirty pages of controversial narrative, he begins to perceive why Major Bell adopted a disparaging accusatory tone, and why he emphasized the sins of Sir John Lawrence and the Imperial Government. The reason is this—Major Bell wished to lead the reader to the conclusion that *we* have marred the peace and almost destroyed the integrity of Afghanistan; and that, as *we* desire to preserve its integrity and aid its prosperity, we are bound to make compensation. In other words the Afghan and the Eastern Questions alike would be solved if we would only retreat to the left bank of the Indus. Here is a statement of the scheme to help in the execution of which, the pamphlet was written—

> To promote and facilitate trade and travel, to make our Northern frontier secure and inviolable, and to shut out from India a prolific source of wild hopes and injurious panics, there must be a strong and orderly Government in Afghanistan, exclusively subject to the British control. It must not be open to the Ameer Shere Ali, or to any future Ruler of that country, to intrigue or to negotiate with Persia or Russia, or with any of their dependents. How is this constant and exclusive control to be exercised? The Ruler of Afghanistan is not at present in actual contact with the Imperial Power of India. He is not within our immediate reach, or exposed to direct coercion. Unless we decide on the formidable operation of forcing the Passes, we cannot get at him at all. But he will very soon be in actual contact with Russia,—if, indeed, he be not so already. The great Northern Power may not as yet feel her footing sure enough to decide on the next step; but when Bokhara has been reduced to unresisting obedience, and its resources organised in subjection to Russian supremacy, a solid base will be provided for Southern expeditions. Whatever extent of nominal and ostensible sovereignty may be left to the Ameer of Bokhara, the Afghan State will then be only separated in fact from the Russian Empire by a river,—that river navigated by Russian steamers. The British Empire is separated from Afghanistan by tremendous chains of mountains,—every pass and valley occupied by hostile tribes inured to mountain warfare. Under these circumstances—should the relative situation remain unchanged,—it needs no prophetic insight to foretell which of the two Empires must wield a predominating influence over the poor and comparatively weak State interposed between them. How, then, is the relative situation to be changed? As it does not seem advisable that we should go to the Afghans, suppose we were to induce the Afghans to come to us. Instead of making a more distant frontier for ourselves beyond the Hills, suppose we were to make a nearer frontier for them on this side of the Hills. Anticipating the time,—not perhaps very distant,—when the Oxus will be the Russian boundary, suppose we were to make the Indus the British boundary. For our purposes a river is a better frontier than a chain of mountains.

One does not see why the advance of Russia to the Oxus should be a reason for the retreat of England to the Indus; nor why the Afghan Ruler should be able to coerce the hill tribes because he possessed Peshawur and the Derajat; nor why a river is a better frontier than a chain of mountains. The strength of our frontier at present lies in the possession of *both* banks of the river, in the possession of the mouths of the Passes, and in our actual and possible hold over flanking positions. We are afraid that Major Bell was led away more by the desire to aggrandize a native State than by sound military or political considerations. Impressed with a belief that we are transparently selfish and morally wrong in almost all we do, every large question discussed by him is turned towards the great aim of his teaching—the substitution of Native for British rule. The temper of the times, we regret to say, seems to favour the line he has taken; sentimental politics are becoming the order of the day; and what we may designate as the Warming-Pan School is growing into temporary fashion. How long Englishmen will consent to be tools of that sort, we do not know, but some there be who take a pride in it, and whose sole ambition it is to hold their places until their pupils shall tell them, politely or not as the case may be, that they are no longer wanted.

THE rumour in London, faithfully reported by our Political Correspondent, that "Mr. Max Melvill had sent in a separate report on the Bank of Bombay, protesting against the unqualified condemnation passed by his colleagues on the Bombay officials connected with the Bank," is without foundation. We may, however, state that all the Commissioners sent in reports on the constitution of the new Bank of Bombay.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. L. P. FRENCH, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT C. J. JOHNSTONE, 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. T. DANN, B.A., has been appointed to act as Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College until further orders.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ARNOTT, M.D., has been appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Dymock.

COLONEL E. P. LYNCH, K.L.S., Commanding at Asseerghur, is appointed to act on the Brigade Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the time Brigadier General Forbes, C.B., may command the Sind Division.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant C. W. G. Perreau, of the 21st P.N.I., died on the 4th inst. at Meean Meer, very suddenly, of heart disease.

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears that Mr. A. Rivers Thomson is likely to succeed Mr. H. L. Dampier as Secretary in the Revenue and General Departments to the Government of Bengal.

A KURRACHEE paper states that Messrs. Leggett, Strong, and others have submitted applications for the post of public prosecutor at that place, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Singleton Rochfort, barrister-at-law.

IT it confidently rumoured in well-informed circles at Murree and elsewhere in the Punjaub, that Sir Richard Temple will succeed the present incumbent in the Government of that important province on the expiry of his period of service. So says the "Delhi Gazette."

WE learn from the Jubbulpore paper that ill health has compelled Captain Warner, Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, to apply for sick leave to Europe. Having only recently returned from furlough, he will forfeit his Deputy Commissionership by going on this sick leave.

"WE are glad to hear," says the "Central India Times," "that on the joint recommendation of the Chief Commissioner and the Resident of Hyderabad, the Government have raised Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac's salary to that of a 1st class Deputy Commissioner, in recognition of the eminent services rendered by that officer as Cotton Commissioner."

APROPOS of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, Dave Carson let off this conundrum the other evening—"What is the difference between Lord Nelson and the Bangalore Volunteers? Give it up? Why, the last thing Lord Nelson did was to die for his country, and the last thing the Bangalore Volunteers would do would be to die for *their* country."

THE Government of Bengal appears to be considering the propriety of increasing the native element in the higher grades of the much-denounced Calcutta police. The Lieutenant Governor has found it difficult to understand how the police could be successfully worked among a large native population, such as that of Calcutta, without a considerable native element in the higher ranks of the force.

"CERTAIN officers of a gallant regiment now cantoned at one of the hill-stations are likely" (we quote the "Mofussilite") "to figure shortly in the Magistrate's Court at Umballa. The Quarter Master has laid a criminal information against the adjutant for defamation, in that the latter sent some letter, or letters, to the wife of the former, of a nature which was offensive to virtue and morality. Hence the action; and, from all we hear, it will be a very 'interesting' one."

WE hear it is probable that the post of Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner will be abolished, but without prejudice to the present incumbent. When the present Sanitary Commissioner retires from that post, as he will do in a few months on promotion to a higher grade in the medical service, an opportunity will occur for effecting the reduction. Dr. Montgomery, the present Secretary, will probably be appointed Commissioner, and the vacant secretaryship will not be filled up. The principal objection to the proposed reduction is that it will leave no efficient representative of the sanitary department at head quarters during the long tours of the Commissioner.—*Madras Times.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 9TH JULY, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " " Surats	21,000	"
" Import of Cotton	95,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	365,000	"
" " " Surats	28,500	"

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

LONDON, 10TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and prices are advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

Oriental Bank shares £41.

Others shares, the Government Securities and Exchange on India are quite unaltered.

Total coin in Banks of England and France £67,500,000

" Notes Outstanding £78,375,000

The ships John Elliot, Browse, and Morhill have arrived from Bombay.

KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9TH JULY.

SCHOLASTIC matters have been engaging more than an ordinary share of public attention lately. The disappointment caused by the perusal of the published report of the last annual examination of the Kurrachee European and Indo-European School had scarcely died out, when the time came round for the examination of the Native High School and the Anglo-Vernacular one by the Educational Inspector, John Moore, Esq., C. S. This was recently completed, and the results were laid before the community at a public meeting held on Saturday last, in the hall of the school-room, on the Bunder Road, at which Sir William Merewether, the Commissioner in Sind, presided. The meeting was attended by some of the leading members of both the European and native community. The Educational Inspector's review of the past year's work exhibited very satisfactory results, indicative of the zeal and energy displayed by all entrusted with the education of our native youth, as well as the industry and substantial progress of the pupils. It was gratifying to learn that since the establishment of the High School in 1865, its numbers had gradually increased from 26 to 98 students, or just about one half of the total number now attending both English and native schools—the aggregate number being 187. A step has been made in the right direction by insisting on the payment of a fee of one or two rupees from each scholar attending the High School. By such means a more regular attendance is secured, and a better appreciation of the value of education entertained. It appears that the number of scholars is increasing so rapidly that additional accommodation has become urgently necessary. With a view to supply this want effectually, it is in contemplation to erect another suite of school-buildings, towards the expense of which the Municipality have contributed Rs. 8,000, and a similar sum is anticipated from Government, as well as a grant from the local funds at the disposal of the Commissioner. Mr. Moore states in his report that the schools now possess a staff of able and zealous masters who take a very great interest in their duties. Every master in the High School must pass the matriculation examination previous to his appointment. This is just as it should be, for it ensures properly trained and qualified instructors—a cardinal point in the success of sound education. Perhaps one of the most satisfactory proofs of the character of the instruction afforded in this school is the pleasing fact—which speaks volumes for itself—that the present head master of the High School, who was originally one of its *alumni*, has succeeded in obtaining the degree of B.A. at the Bombay University! To enable students to matriculate at the presidency, two classical languages are now taught in the school—Latin and Sanskrit—to which Arabic is shortly to be added. Physical development, so important but too often neglected a branch of thorough education, is not neglected, for a cricket club is already organised, and it is shortly to be augmented by the erection of a gymnasium. All the facts I have stated bear internal evidence of sound advancement and genuine progress, and redound to the credit of all who are entrusted with the supervision of the school.

Before closing this brief notice of this valuable educational institution, I would refer—more in sorrow than in anger—to the seemingly inexplicable fact that amongst the recipients of prizes there appears last on the list of the fifth class the name of a European lad (Steers) whose father is a commissioned officer in this station. Various surmises have been made about this apparent incongruity, particularly when there are two public schools in camp established exclusively for European and Eurasian children, not to allude in particular to the two regimental schools. It is not so many years since that a keen struggle took place to secure the admission of the children of one of the Native Christian converts into the *Civil* school of the station, if I may be allowed so to call it. The application was rejected as the opponents were apprehensive of the contaminating influences that might follow such a relaxation of the school regulations. But what a commentary it is on the existing condition of our purely English school, when it is boldly asserted that a superior education is afforded in those on the Bunder Road than can be obtained in camp! I am loath to believe it, and many think that means should be taken without loss of time to dissipate such impressions, which must have a very prejudicial, if not an injurious, effect on an institution that has been so highly supported since its establishment under the fostering care of Sir Bartle Frere and the leading public men of the province, and has possessed so many advantages for carrying on the work of instruction in an effectual manner.

The affairs of the Kurrachee jail are, it is asserted, in a state of "muddle." Why they should be so, is a question which needs solving. It is a matter of marvel, however, that just at a time when they most need attention, the Superintendent has been permitted to resign his appointment. If Dr. Hopkins did not think himself equal to the work he should not have undertaken it. And now that he has of his own accord given it up, it is not unreasonable to enquire why he is allowed to continue in the office of Civil Surgeon. According to a recent ruling of Government the Civil Surgeon is expected to be superintendent of the Sudder jail, and if Dr. Hopkins is unable to conduct the duties of this post in conjunction with those of his own, there appears no reason why an officer qualified for both appointments should not be selected in his stead. The nomination of Dr. Hopkins to the Civil Surgeoncy of Kurrachee was—to use the mildest term—a mistake from the very beginning. The general opinion is that the previous incumbent, Dr. Morton, ought to have been confirmed in it. He was not only highly popular, but the able and effective manner in which he administered the affairs of the jail—as has already been testified to by the higest judicial authority in Sind—plainly indicated that he was the right man in the right place. His supersession by a man whose standing in the service was by no means superior to his own, was an act as arbitrary as it was grossly unfair, and we are now reaping the fruits of the ill-advised course followed by Government in the matter.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHENS.

MR. JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHENS, who is to succeed Mr. Sumner Maine as Legal Member of the Governor General's Council, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon'ble Sir James Stephen. He was born in 1829, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1852, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. He is now Recorder of Newarkon-Trent, and goes the Midland circuit. He is the author of "General View of the Criminal Law of England," of "Definition of Murder Considered," and of a variety of essays and reviews in the *Saturday Review.* He has for a long time been regarded as the most probable successor of Mr. Maine, and his name has never been mentioned by any journal in India without a hope being expressed that he would accept the appointment, for which it is generally believed he is eminently well qualified. Mr. Forsyth has the advantage of him by seventeen years, and doubtless has done well in retaining his post of Standing Counsel to the Secretary of State for India. To both himself and to Mr. Stephen the "apologia" of Mr. Sumner Maine, just now published, can hardly fail to prove instructive, while it will have the effect of preventing Mr. Maine's critics unfairly, because ignorantly, charging him with having given play to a passion for excessive legislation. We hope Mr. Stephen will "rest and be thankful" at the point where Mr. Maine stops.—*Madras Mail.*

DUTT, THE BENGALI "CRAMMER."

THE person who has caused the present troubles to two of the passed native candidates at the last Civil Service examination is correctly given out to be a *native.* He is a Bengali by the name of Dutt, with whom the native candidates had taken quarters for some time immediately on their arrival in England. Dutt is described as a man "whose income is chiefly derived from teaching Hindustani and Hindu to the selected candidates." He has married an English lady, by whom he has got two children. His legitimate income being not sufficient to maintain them all, Dutt is "often obliged to borrow what he finds afterwards unable to repay." He borrowed money from the candidates who had put up with him, and afterwards "repaid them by quarrelling with them." Unacquainted with Dutt's true nature, the candidates had explained to him long before the examination the seeming discrepancies between their ages as made out from the horoscopes and as registered at the University entrance or matriculation examination, and had asked his advice as to what steps they should take, that there might be no difficulty in their way afterwards. Dutt had advised them not to mind the matter, and to do nothing. But immediately they come out successful in the examination, he advertises in a public paper calling upon the 51st, 52nd, and 53rd candidates to see him at an appointed time and at a particular place, where they should hear something to their advantage. To them he sells out his information, and thus brings his countrymen into trouble!

We have not the slightest desire to screen any body, and if the native candidates have really exceeded the proper age or have committed any fault for which they deserve to be rejected, let it by all means be done. But what is to be said of Dutt's conduct? Has he not realized the celebrated description of Bengalis by Lord Macaulay in connection with the conduct of Nuncoomar? We discard the description as false with as much abhorrence as Bengalis do, but is not Dutt the man whom they should be ashamed to own to belong to their nationality?—*Indu Prakash.*

IMPRESSIONS OF A HINDU ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND.

WE lately published a letter from Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Deshmookh, who has gone to England to come out as a barrister, describing with a *naiveté* that must have been amusing to European readers, his experiences on the voyage to Suez. *Indu Prakash* now prints extracts from two other etters from the same promising young gentleman (addressed, like the former, to his father), in which the writer narrates his journey through France and his arrival in London:—

MARSEILLES, 21st May, 1869.

MY DEAR FATHER,—I am exceedingly glad to inform you that we have all reached Marseilles quite safe and sound this morning by the grace of Providence. We had throughout an extraordinarily pleasant voyage, no rough sea, or disagreeable weather. We start for Lyons on our way to Paris to-morrow. We saw here Hotel de Louvre, whose magnificence and perfect arrangements for the convenience and comfort of travellers are beyond description. It would be utterly useless to try to give an accurate description of these hotels, unless some of them have been actually seen. A palace is nothing in magnificence to them. Beautiful marble stands and tables, cupboards, mahogany spring chairs, splendid beds containing hangings, &c., an excellent clock, a mirror long and broad enough to show the whole person, candlesticks, washing tables, side-boards, easy-chairs, the machinery for calling a servant on the first floor from the fourth floor and from a particular room, there being nearly 200 rooms spacious and well furnished in this hotel—all these things are in every traveller's private room. Besides this there are bath-rooms, kitchens, dining-rooms, smoking divans, &c., &c.,

P. S.—The city, so far as we have seen, is throughout far better than the best part of the Fort of Bombay. We feel as if we were in a fairy land of wonder and charm.

LONDON, 11th June, 1869.

* * * * * During our travel through France we, as already stated, stayed for a day at Lyons, half way to Paris from Marseilles. We found Lyons a very picturesque city, whereas at Ahmedabad people principally work in silk. We saw there some beautiful pictures of Emperor Louis Napoleon and other distinguished personages woven in silk, but so faithfully and skilfully wrought as to seem to be almost photographs. This beautiful town is situated at the junction of the rivers Rhone and Saone, which are near here, adorned with many a suspending bridge. There is a fine hill just near the city, or rather forming part of the city, with a very fine church on the top of it. The French being Roman Catholics generally, their churches have, like Hindu temples, idols, and shrines, and many of th superstitious rites, as for instance burning incense, taking or rather drinking the thirth water in which a holy monk, so called, washes his feet, &c. From the top of the hill, which is accessible by many a beautiful flight of steps, a very charming and beautiful landscape of the City of Lyons and the country around is presented to the eye. The whole of France appeared to be a garden very carefully kept and cultivated. While travelling by rail from the port of Marseilles in the south to Paris, we found all along the whole country smiling as it were with its vineyards, its barley fields, and its beautiful hedges of green shrubbery, resembling a thick wall of evergreens, its fine rows of poplar and the mulberry trees. The wild poppy plants are seen in such abundance here that in many a place the scarlet flowers seem to form themselves into a beautiful bed of the deepest bright red colour. The roads on both sides are shaded by fine tall poplar trees, and seem very beautiful. Afterwards we went to see a park near Lyons. Oh! what a sight! how beautiful and charming! Truly never can I forget the pleasure the sight of this charming spot afforded me. On all sides there are fine avenues of the most majestic trees, waving their green foliage as if keeping time to the gentle dance of the breeze. There are the most picturesque little islands, (as large at least as the *Saras bag* in the Parvatee tank near Poona) formed in a fine large canal brought from the rivers Rhone and Saone into the park. There are the flowing beds of the most charming flowers as daliah, pink, roses, and many other beautiful and pretty looking flowers peculiar to the European clime. In an avenue I saw a bird just like the peacock in shape and feathers, but altogether of a snowy-white colour, dancing also like the peacock with outspread wings. I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Newton the name of it, but he did not know it. Many beautiful specimens of the feathered tribe, such as parrots, sparrows, ostriches, eagles, &c., are kept there. Some animals, as the bear of the polar regions, white mice, hare, and many a pretty fish of golden, scarlet, and white colour, meet the eye here. The canal is traversed by many a gay company of boys in their pretty little boats, and the fine wide shady roads in the park is the arena for running races with velocipedes, or self-driving carriages. Hundreds of people, both ladies and gentlemen, with fine-looking and neatly dressed children, were seen walking as they chose, either in the deep shade of the fine trees or on the gravelled-roads, or by the beautiful flower beds on the velvet lawn, or over the bridges that span the canal and join the islands with the mainlands, or by the pretty fountains that adorn many a place. The beauty and charm of this delightful park can, I am sure, be but feebly conveyed by such a meagre description as the above. Suffice it to say that we were never so pleased with any place as with this charming spot, and that it combines in itself the various charms and means of delight and pleasure, which the most imaginative head can conceive.

We started next day, the 24th May, for Paris. Here the magnificent houses, or rather palaces, that stud every nook and corner of the city, the fine spacious roads, the most carefully and beautifully arranged shops that tempt the attention of the most indifferent observer, the fine bridges on the river Seine, the palace of the Tuileries, the bazaar near Palace de Royal, the fountains of the best design, the pillars, the statues of the most exquisite workmanship that adorn every square, and the magnificent painting and sculpture galleries in the palace of the Emperor, the beautiful gardens, the majestic edifices, such as the excellent specimens of architectural skill and taste the "Notre Dame" and "Parthenon," which from its accessible top affords a fine view of the whole city of Paris and miles around, the tomb of Napoleon the Great with its gilt top, the Botanical Garden and the Managerie, containing fine specimens of the wild and the tame beast and bird, such as the royal tiger of India, lion, rein-deer and deers, camel, and beasts of various kinds, elephant, hippopotamus, Cashmere goat, kangaroo, the wild American buffalo, and many other animals, as well as fine specimens of the most rare birds—all these far exceed any thing I can write by way of their description in the short limits of a letter. Nothing but actual sight can convey a correct idea of such beautiful sights and charming cities.

I have not yet seem anything of London. This is a city, although not so pretty-looking as Paris, yet far exceeding any city on earth as far as conduct of business and the amount of its wealth is concerned. The climate here is now just like our mild winter. It is very agreeable now.

DISTRICT LEAVE.

THE *Delhi Gazette* has been assured "on good authority and by parties who are themselves deeply concerned," that the Commander-in-Chief contemplates abolishing altogether the modified system of district leave now in force, or of making it count against the sixty days' privilege leave heretofore allowed. "This unprofitable, and we may add vexatious, proceeding will," our contemporary fears, "cause a good deal of grumbling and irritation, and its hardship will be specially felt by those married officers in civil employ, or whose regiments are situated at a distance from the hills, who are obliged to part with their families during the hotter months, and who can either not get away from their respective charges, or who can perhaps ill afford in these pinching times to do so. It is possible, however, that the report may have been exaggerated, or that something in the shape of an equivalent may be granted, and we heartily hope that such may prove to be the case."

A MODEL BRIGADIER GENERAL.

WE quote the *Delhi Gazette*:—"With reference to a paragraph in a late issue which professed to reproduce the substance of a rumour then current at Murree to the effect that Brigadier General G. V. Maxwell, C.B., late in command of the Rawul Pindee Brigade, would probably succeed Major-General Haly, C.B., in the command of the Jhelum division, on the expiry of that officer's incumbency in January next. We now hear, on what appears to be better authority, that Major General Stisted, formerly of the 93rd Highlanders, and late in Canada, is likely to be the coming man. This officer, who served sometime in India, is favourably known as an amiable, kindly disposed man, of easy manners and an agreeable exterior, who, though stringent in the enforcement of discipline at all times, is comparatively indifferent as to the miner details of dress and personal appearance. Though somewhat partial, as is but natural at his time of life, to the pleasures of the table, he does not bestow his undivided attention upon them, and he certainly will not fritter away his time, ladle in hand, in the recesses of his kitchen, or devote the best efforts of his understanding to the gratification of his palate, in long sustained attempts at enhancing the flavour of a stew, or adding to the composition of a sausage. He is said to be able to exercise an independent judgment in the occasionally complicated questions that are likely to be brought before him, and if he will but do so, dispassionately, in the interests of impartiality and under the instigation of justice and common sense, he will certainly be an improvement on some of those who have preceded him. Whether he will find it necessary to deprecate the zeal, or modify the suggestions, of his more interested or selfish subordinates, we, of course, cannot be expected to say; but it is to be hoped that he will look more into details than is the fashion in that division at present, and not merely rest satisfied with endorsing the *ipse dixits* of others to save himself the trouble of thinking. By doing so he will not only contribute to raise his own name in public estimation, but he will elevate the character of his high office, and establish a precedent which his successors might imitate with advantage in times to come."

FEVER HAUNTS.

WE have seldom read (writes the *Englishman*) a more painful document than Dr. Smith's Report on the fever-stricken villages in the district of Hooghly. The picture given of the evil is even more gloomy than we had imagined from the most sensational native letters; and the report leaves us in the same Cimmerian darkness as to both causes and remedies that the former Commission failed to dispel. The one fact which Dr. Smith asserts with certainty rather increases than removes the difficulty of the problem. There is nothing peculiar about the fever, and "its causes are such as are known at all times and in all countries to be capable of producing it." Unfortunately we know very little of the past sanitary history of the country; but the testimony of living men goes back nearly a century, and it affords no ground for thinking that this disease, which is now endemic and is silently depopulating a large tract of country at an alarming rate, existed previously to the last seven years. But there are no distinctly new causes which have come into operation within that period, and we therefore are met with the striking fact that conditions which for several generations had existed without producing sickness, are now producing permanent pestilence.

Dr. Smith indeed argues that there is nothing inconsistent in this, and he explains it on the principle of cumulative effect, aided perhaps by unnoticed local changes. It is difficult, however, to believe that the effect of evils such as pollution of the soil and water of a district, which two facts represent pretty accurately the totality of the normal causes in operation, can go on for so long a period as a hundred years; and we are forced to conclude that by far the more important element in the combination of causes which have produced the epidemic, must be a new one. If so, it is still evident that we do not know what it is.

Dr. Smith himself says:—

> We have only to look to the history of the plague in Kumaon and Ghurwal to appreciate what I now allude to. The following passage clearly illustrates my meaning. Dr. F. Pearson, describing this fearful disease, wrote as follows:—
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> "In 1852 the plague was within two months, under sanitary measures, it had vanished. During the intervening years up to 1860 there was no return of the disease; but by that time the people had again fallen into all their old filthy habits, and plague again appeared. Once more sanitary measures were enforced, and the disease a second time within two months had melted away, and has not been heard of since. It must be remembered that up to 1852 *mahamaree* had been constantly present for the six previous years, and for probably many years before, but until 1847, it had not begun to attract official notice.
>
> Here was the most terrible of all diseases springing up from time to time with greatly increased virulence from a silent accumulation of a single morbific influence, *viz.*, extraordinary household and personal filthiness. So with malarious fever. It culminates from time to time with dreadful severity, as its more or less local causes gradually increase in force; as surface drainage becomes more and more impeded; as streams become more and more stagnant; as the water level of swamps and tanks alters; as jungle gains ground; as natural and efficient water-shades disappear; *as sub-soil humidity is more general*; in a word, as malaria develops and musters its many resources and allies to the required decree.
>
> If this view of the case be admitted, there can be *no* mystery regarding the occasional, and in a general sense, capricious outbreaks of endemic malarious disease. Indeed, all human experience goes to teach the lesson that the climate of a country or of a district is liable to be thus imperceptibly modified; and that malarious influences are always—to those who do not fully understand their real causation—apparently somewhat wayward and capricious. In reality, however, the closer we instituted our enquiries, the more satisfactory are the explanations revealed—proving that want of exact study, and ignorance, are at the root of all so-called mystery in science."

We think this shows plainly that were normal causes alone to blame, the endemic would not have been regarded in 1863 in the Hooghly district as a strange visitor. Indeed Dr. Smith seems to be impressed with the fact that the disease is evidence of something more than accumulation. But we have not sufficient knowledge of the past topographical and physical condition of the country to be able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, as to what is new in the present. Dr. Smith very justly says:—

> "The history of a disease, like the biography of an individual, involves considerations of the past not less (perhaps even more) than of the present.
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> Celsus, treating of the effects of seasons on man, warns the medical philosopher that his observations of such a subject must, on no account, be too restricted but extend backwards to bye-gone days. His words are these: *Neque solum interest quales dies sint, sed etiam quales praecesserint.*
>
> This is what is now greatly required in the Hooghly district, viz., that a very skilled field engineer should traverse the whole district, take most careful levels of it, and so determine, as far as possible, what topographical changes have been occurring during the last ten years."

The extent of the evil is so alarming that complete desolation of the district must be the result in another ten years, if it is not checked. Sixty or seventy per cent. of the rural population, and five-sixths of the children under eight years of age, are believed by Dr. Smith to be suffering from enlarged spleen. "An atmosphere of silent despair seems to hang over the worst villages; and no wonder indeed, for every thing is rotting the air, the ground, the vital organs of the people. We thus see humanity reduced to one of its most abject conditions; uncouth, cadaverous men and women, surrounded by pitiably diseased children, moving silently about in a stronghold of malaria, which they call their village home, where every draught of water, and every breath of air inhaled is poison." Dr. Smith enumerates eleven villages which have lost upwards of sixty per cent. of their inhabitants, and the figures are probably not much exaggerated, though they may not be exactly correct; and though the same rate of mortality does not prevail throughout the district, these are but a few among many villages similarly affected. These villages are not in the immediate vicinity of one another, but scattered over different and distinct parts of the district, and there can be little doubt that the intervening villages will in due course have their turn of the disease with varying severity.

The Government of Bengal can no longer delay to adopt the most energetic remedies; but it is hoping almost against hope, to think that the calamity can be materially diminished by engineering operations in one or two years.

MATRIMONY.

(*Pioneer.*)

AN old cock, experienced in the habits of the poultry-yard and in the ways of the world, was heard to remark—"Who wants eggs must bear the hen's cackling." This is the fear that restrains so many young men from running the risk of matrimony. There are few real cynics or genuine woman-haters in the world. Most men, whether they confess it or not, have a hankering for the eggs of a wedded life, but the sound of the cackling rings in their ears like the warning bell on the Eddystone rock. It is often a hard task for a young man to decide whether the eggs are worth the venture. His hand is as yet inexperienced; it has not matured its cunning; and therefore he fears to trust the accuracy of his weighing. Which scale will go up in the air? Here are the joys on the one hand, and the sorrows on the other. The balance appears even, and so our young bachelor shakes his head and cannot make up his mind. Months, years fly by in [illegible] of doubt, and the result most frequently is, an[illegible] experience of life he hears the cackling grow lo[illegible] and longer, and the eggs appear to become [illegible] and lighter. The eggs may be addled, they may be empty, he cannot see inside them, but [illegible] make about the quality of the cackling. If women would but hold up their cards and not expose their hands so much in public, they would make a better game of it. It is long [illegible] on them at starting. There is youth and beauty, and good nature and artificial allurements on the one side; and there is youth and inexperience, and ardour and folly on the other. The artless bachelor is attracted by the winning wiles of a lovely woman, and he is enticed by the promise of baskets of eggs. The game is unfair at the outset, and the poor youth would infallibly be undone, if it were not for the merciful dispensation of Providence, whereby women are so curiously and wonderfully made that they are physically unable to restrain or conceal the cackling. Out it will come; there is no helping it; there is no stopping them; a great flood of talk bursts forth; and the wondering youth is astonished at the putried stream of scandal and slander, of envy and hatred, of malice and all uncharitableness. If woman, lovely woman, could only keep silence, "it would be all up" with mankind. But nature has ordained it otherwise; and we are saved, or at all events we have a fairer chance, even if we see before us only a sad and melancholy prospect. It is indeed a sorrow to reflect that we cannot have the eggs without the cackling; that we cannot taste the sweets without the bitters; that we cannot paint ideal pictures in oils without the smell of turpentine and varnish. But there is one satisfaction for old bachelors in the vale of years—the older they grow, and the more experience they get, the more convinced they may become that they know the worst. The cackling, the fuss and bother, the vanity and parade of the hen, are all daily exhibited before their eyes; but they can know little or nothing about the eggs. Herein lies the mystery, only to be solved by matrimony itself. You may take up the egg and examine its exterior, weigh it, and peep at it on every side, hold it up to the light and try to see through it, but it will be of no avail. The only way to find out the contents is to crack it open, to break the shell. Even so is it with bachelors. The only way for them to understand the joys of wedded life is to try it. If our young friends have still any lingering doubt as to the market value of eggs, and their real worth, we can only advise them strongly to marry, and then they will soon, aye very soon, find out for themselves.

THE TRIBES OF THE NEILGHERRIES.

A WRITER in *Native Opinion*, narrating a visit to the Neilgherries, gives the following interesting sketch:—

The Tudas—a tall athletic race, well built and handsome, strike the visitor most prominently. The men have the outward physiognomy of the Afghans, without, however, the latter's roughness of looks. They uniformly wear a beard and take a pride in the luxuriance of its growth. The hair of their head, long and flowing, they plaid into infinite shapes to serve both as ornament and as covering. Over verdant mounds, and on dales and hills, the men are to be met in groups of twos and threes, bearing a hatchet or a club in their hands. Primitive in their notions, some of them, by far the majority, have hardly any covering beyond a piece of cloth wrapped round the body. By others a compromise seems to have been effected between the ancient usage and the modern requirements of civilization. They girdle round the waist a sort of under-covering approaching to the short "dhoturs" of the Hindoos. Bold-looking and muscular as they are, they are neither predatory nor fierce. On the highways and in lanes they walk like free men devoid of cares, or of fear. They are meek and polite, and fail not to pay due respect to strangers, whom they are too simple to take for beings of some higher *avatar.* Money as a medium of exchange yet they value not, excepting in so far as to covet a *buckshesh* wherewith to buy a bead or an ornament for their women. Their calling is solely restricted to pasturage, and as yet they have not learnt to taste the dainties of refined life both as to food and clothing, and even as to matters of religion. Milk and butter form their main food. They love to dwell in sequestered spots high among the hills, and remote from a busy neighbourhood. Some lovely mound projecting on a rock overshadowed by primival trees and open to the breezes of the heavens, they pick out, where they rear their simple "munds," or huts. These are hardly better than dens of wild beasts. They are both low and narrow. Windows or other ventilators they keep none, and that which serves for a door is a narrow hole of some three feet square, so that entrance or exit could only be got by crawling. Two raised verandahs on the sides do the duty of a bed room, where they all hudle together indiscriminately,—a whole family of men and women, the old and the adult, the young and the innocent. That system of polyandry among them where one girl among a family of brothers serves the purpose of a wife, gives sanction to an usage which otherwise is not only full of impropriety, but indecent. The demoralizing influence of such a mode of connection may well be imagined. The girl who before is attractive and healthy, becomes wan and lean, and loses prematurely much of that freshness and bloom which is her heritage by birth. The men, on the other hand, cohabit indiscriminately with others without exciting remarks or censure. It is to be regretted that, though meek, honest, and contented, the Tuda people, male and female, do not stand in point of chastity on a very high pedestal. The sequestered mode of their living, and their primitive notions which see no sin in sinning, combine to bring about the present low state of morals among them.

The Tuda women are as a race lovely, and of exquisite symmetry and shape. They represent a type of beauty of a different kind altogether, which even the beauties of the West are known to admire and to love. The skin is not so marble white as those of the English, but there is a winning grace in those dark lustrous eyes shaded with finely pencilled brows, in that delicate action and expression of their countenance, in those long and luxuriant curls which hand over their neck and bosoms, in those well-proportioned limbs and rounded shoulders, and statue-like naked legs so beautiful in their contours. All these in the concrete combine to place the Tudances among the class of what may be roughly called the lovely half of the female sex. They can be coquettes at times, and love to draw the admiration of males. Their language, even in its purity, is unintelligible to most of the other tribes of the hills, far more to a stranger. When persuaded they chant some song of their own in a tune soft, but melodious. They take a feminine pride, as great even as the coquettes of civilized life, to throw their long black tresses in diverse shapes, over head and neck and shoulders. What would not a belle of Europe give for one of those profuse locks of a Tuda woman's hair? A sheet of white linen is all that the women carelessly throw on their body. Hence, they are even more naked than the Moplas and Nairs of the lowlands. This piece of cloth—a sort of quasi-toga, which flows about at every motion of the body, and which is easily displaced from its position—often reveal to the grosser gaze what "modest nature keeps from sight concealed." To do them justice, be it said, that they do not feel any impropriety in the exposure. The very idea of indelicacy is, perhaps, exotic in the Tuda country. The prevalence of more or less nudity in the various wild races of Southern India, significantly illustrates the remark made by Mr. J. Fergusson, that prior to the Mahomedan times the inhabitants of India went almost uncovered. Whatever be the historic fact, it is beyond doubt that in those regions which have been untouched by conquest or political disturbances nakedness has been the rule rather than the exception. The woman when *enciente*, and her time of delivery approaches, is sent away far from her home into the desert, where she lives for several days, even after child-bed. Her daily portion of meal is sent to her. This practice, so unique in appearance, is to some extent defensible on physiological grounds, though the people themselves are not conscious of its scientific and practical importance. But queerer still is the rite among them of the wholesale sacrifice they make of their beasts and cattles at certain periods of the year in token of the memory of their departed.

Buffaloes and cows form the bulk of the Tudas' property. They have an impression that the souls after death migrate into the other world, and occupy the same relative positions there which they did in this world Hence the dead must be accompanied with their pro-

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p·rty, and the poor animals fall an untimely prey to the altar of such a gross and revolting superstition. This seems to be a superstition akin to that which prevailed among the Red Indians of America, who buried the war horse and the warrior together in the same grave, or it is similar to the Arab idea of famishing a camel on the grave of its master till it expired. The ceremony of killing them is, while inhuman in its essence, is attended with great risk to those who take a part in it. This is analagous to the bull and lion fights of the ancients. Athletic fellows, full of health and vigour, the flowers of the Tuda race join in an open arena armed with clubs and hatchets. Here they let loose the buffaloes prodigious in size and awfully strong. These animals, wild in themselves, are incensed to fury with pranks and mischief till they grow to a state of desperation, and evince signs of dangerousness. At a given signal, while in the height of its rage, the brute is caught by the horns by two or three stalwart men. Nor do they leave it, themselves falling in extreme danger. With one blow of his club, or his hatchet, one of the men drops the animal dead to the ground, where it dies without a groan, or so much as a convulsion. Senseless as the rite is, it is comparatively not so monstrous an instance of their cruelty as the gladiator-fights among the old Romans, or the bull-fights among the Spaniards of late, indicated the inhumaneness of very cultivated people. The loss to the heirs and survivors of the dead Tuda is made up by contribution among his friends and kindred.

The Burghers are another aboriginal tribe. They are a well made race, and constitutionally strong, though diminutive in stature. They hold land as tenants of the Tudas, and pay a certain quit rent to the feudal lords of the soil.

As artisans and labourers, the Kohtars are a well-known race, but their practice of using every description of food without exception is a novel feature among the vegetarian races of India.

There are a few other tribes, some of an uncouth and ugly form, with peculiarities more or less akin.

THE ANDAMANESE.

From the annual report of the convict settlement of Port Blair we see (writes the *Englishman*) that contact superficial though it be, with a superior race is bringing about its usual result. The natives of the island are fast dying out, and their gradual extinction appears to be due in no small measure to the luxuries of the home. Clothes they cannot be induced to wear, but they show less disinclination for spirits and tobacco. The very abundance of food they get in the home is said to be in every way injurious to them, and their morals have become undermined as well as their health. Very little progress has been made in taming these savages; and Colonel Man does not seem to be hopeful on the subject. One chance is to catch them and cage them while young; and for this purpose an orphanage has been established. It almost looks as if we were killing the parents in a charitable sort of way to possess ourselves of the children, who will no doubt make excellent material for the missionary to work upon.

The Andamanese, by the bye, are by no means so helpless and ignorant as is usually supposed. They not only fish, but make nets, traps, and lances. They had discovered the use of iron before we found them, availing themselves of that obtained from wrecks, to make adzes for hollowing out their canoes.

During the year no less than 33,673 Andamanese were fed at the home at a cost of Rs. 2,609. There were several marriages and births, but the infants nearly all die within six months. Turning to the settlement, we see that the total population during the year was somewhat over eight thousand, of whom 6,965 were convicts, 133 free residents, and the rest members of the Government establishment. Of the free residents 85 were women.

Three hundred and seventy-one acres of land were cleared during the year, but still the markets do not seem to have been well supplied with vegetables. Land allotments are given to cultivators, of whom there were a hundred and sixty-four at the close of the year, most of them free residents. The forest operations of the year have consisted in girdling 223 trees, and felling 50, and shaping seven or eight hundred timber posts. A saw-mill has been set up, and we may look for greater results next year. The great drawback to the success of the department is want of carriage. The expenses now far exceed the income.

The gross outlay on the settlement for the year was Rs. 7,22,502, an increase of upwards of sixty-four thousand rupees. When we remember that this does not include the cost of Commissariat, public works, and stores, and conveyance of troops, convicts and stores, we must say we think the expenditure particularly heavy. Expenditure in a remote place like this requires the most rigid scrutiny to keep it within anything like moderate bounds. Of the entire sum, Rs. 3,46,417 is for the subsistence of convicts and their families.

The school for the children of European and Eurasian parents has failed, owing, it appears, chiefly to the scattered condition of the families at the out-stations. It is proposed to start a school for the children of convicts, who are now becoming numerous. There is a free Asiatic school, the working of which is said to have been satisfactory. There were 163 criminal cases, but no civil cases during the year. In the criminal cases 239 persons were convicted, of whom 25 were free residents. This calendar of crime shows a very satisfactory decrease on that of the preceding year.

BRAINLESS WAVE THEOREMS.

Now and then one sees a paper on "brain-waves," as they are called, and such papers are generally fairly well written, and, from the captivating nature of the subject of which they treat, are usually interesting. We have not at present any new views to put forth in support of the notion that the spirits of our departed friends are thus allowed to communicate with us. It is a pity that they do not give the information they are assumed to possess in a clearer and more positive manner. But this is by the way. The *Indian Daily News*, in a late issue, tells us that "it is said that General Faunce, who was lost in the Cheduba, had a presentiment that he would never reach Burmah, to which he gave expression before his departure." A friend of a lady passenger, also under the supposed influence of a "brain-wave," advised her not to sail in the Cheduba. We have also heard it stated in addition that General Faunce, before setting out from Calcutta, made his will, and refused to take it with him, lest it too should be lost. What truth there is in this statement we know not. But it seems to us that, attaching any importance to such presentiments is, entirely apart from the fatalism which it involves, a foolish thing to do. We will first look at the facts of the case, assuming what has been stated to be all true. General Faunce, an officer of many years of Indian experience, is ordered to Burmah. He has crossed the Bay of Bengal more than once, and being in the possession of his senses, is well aware that at that particular season of the year in which he has to cross the water, cyclones are not uncommon. He also knows that several ships have been lost before. Putting all this together, and the fact that at that very time the weather was unsettled, he draws up his will. He may have been in poor health at the time, he may have had bad news, and, being in a desponding state of mind, may have felt that it was so far possible that he would not live to reach Burmah, that he may have expressed his thoughts on the subject to a friend. Had the Cheduba got across safely the presentiment would have been forgotten, and nothing more would have been heard of it. So also with the presentiment of the friend of another of the hapless passengers. We are of opinion that if the surroundings of all presentiments which are brought forward as having been verified were looked into, we should soon find the whole matter resolve itself into absurdity. The *Indian Daily News* asks, "Whence are these brain-waves or presentiments?" and goes on to say, "that some such influence exists seems almost beyond question. Cases are not perhaps sufficiently general to win universal credence: but they are too numerous to be regarded as mere coincidences." Here we are at direct issue with the *Indian Daily News*. Several cases are supposed to have occurred, which we are "not to regard as mere coincidences." We do not in the least mean to cast an imputation on the veracity of those who have personally verified a presentiment, or who fully believe that the presentiments of their friends have come true. Nor do we mean to deny the existence of supernatural powers, or of spirits. But, before we can allow the "brain-wave" theorists to assume that the existence of such influences is "almost beyond question," and that a few scattered cases are not to be set down as mere coincidences, they must show us the relative proportion of verified presentiments to unverified. This is a task which is no light one. Let all the cases, in which presentiments have been falsified, be collected and registered. Many thousands occur daily. Examine the entourage of each verified presentiment; clear away all the embellishments which time and report add to such; and we fancy that the "brain-wave" will be found to have risen from a tide which will ebb so fast and so far as to leave its admirers on a dry and barren shore of figures, not facts.—*Madras Mail*.

According to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of New York, ex-King Francis of Naples has addressed a protest to his cousin, Prince Luis de Bourbon, now a resident of that city, declaring his marriage with a Cuban belle null and void. The marriage ceremony was performed recently in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE BURGLARY AT CALCUTTA.

Two other Europeans, named W. M. Johnson *alias* Roberts, and John Wilson, were last Wednesday night arrested by the detective police on suspicion of being accomplices of the man who was previously arrested (in connection with the robbery at Messrs. D. N. Biswas & Co.) In their possession were found several silver articles, believed to have been stolen from a wealthy Bombay merchant some short time ago, information of which robbery was at the time telegraphed to Calcutra. Steps are being taken to have the property identified. The police have also ascertained that all the three Europeans now in custody are associates, and had been living together in a house in Chattawallah Gully for upwards of a month and a half.—*Indian Daily News, July* 10.

SAD DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.

A melancholy death from lock-jaw occurred yesterday afternoon in the General Hospital. Captain Robert Boyd, of the ship Adamant, which arrived in the roads from Mauritius, on Sunday last, met with an accident on board his ship about ten days ago by which his arm, thumb and one finger were much injured. On Monday he visited several of the mercantile offices to find out if any instructions had been received from his owners, Messrs. Foley and Aikman of London. He was then complaining of the injuries he had received, and was recommended by one gentleman not to trouble about his ship, but to go to the hospital and have his wounds dressed. On Tuesday he went to the hospital, but not finding the surgeon, he put off his second visit till yesterday morning. Captain Boyd then saw Dr. Cockerell, who at once detected symptoms of tetanus. The poor captain was delicately warned that his injuries were of a serious character, and he himself seemed conscious that his life was in danger, as he at once began to settle his affairs and wrote a farewell letter to his wife. He may be said, indeed, to have died transacting business connected with his ship, for when one of the ship's agents called with certain papers at the hospital yesterday afternoon he found the captain had just expired with fearful suddenness. Captain Boyd was a particularly fine strong man, and only forty-three years old. There were two deaths from lock-jaw at the Royapettah Hospital last week. In one case a horse-keeper died from a slight wound on the toe; in the other case death resulted from a mere prick in the foot with a thorn. The weather just now is considered very unfavourable to the healing of wounds, however slight.—*Madras Mail, July* 8.

BOMBAY.

Passengers by the English Mail.—The following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Baroda, Captain A. Parish, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mr. E. Nash, and Lieutenant W. B Moore.
For Marseilles—Mr. Cooper.
For Suez—Mr. Sigg, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, chief translator and interpreter in the Appellate Side of the High Court, has, we understand, been appointed second clas subordinate judge at Callian.

High Court.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Warden, Lloyd, and Melvill, were engaged the greater part of yesterday in Chambers in the Appellate Side of the High Court, and disposed of miscellaneous business.

Case for the Sessions.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, a Bhattia merchant named Toolseydass Dhunjee was committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions for attempting to export two bags of saltpetre from Bombay per the G. I. P. Railway.

The Humber Case.—We are desired to say that in our report of this case Mr. Justice Westropp should have been reported as saying that the witnesses came on shore "wantonly and wilfully"—not wickedly and wantonly as appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*.

Exports of Cotton.—From a statement submitted to Government by the Collector of Customs in Kurrachee, we see that during the month of June 2,519,822 lbs. of cotton of the aggregate value of Rs. 9,59,425 were shipped from the ports in Sind to Liverpool, Amsterdam, and Hongkong.

Theft of a Buffalo.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a shop-keeper named Tegahund Bhega was fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of imprisonment for six weeks for having in his possession a bullock reasonably suspected of being stolen. The animal was valued at Rs. 100 and prisoner had sold it for Rs. 36.

Mr. E. J. Pratt.—Referring to the suspension of Mr. Pratt, by Government, the Bombay correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—"It appears that a portion of his salary is derivable from the farmer of some duties on the Carnac Bunder; this portion of his salary he resolutely refuses to receive from the hands of the farmer, and requires that Government shall pay him his full salary in the regular way; and I think in this matter Mr. Pratt has the best of the argument."

The Seamen of the Great Northern.—The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home desires gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following contribution towards defraying the expenses incurred in the funeral of those drowned by the wreck of the Great Northern:—

C. S. Shannon, Esq., late master of the wrecked ship Diamond	Rs. 30	0
Sums previously acknowledged	255	0
Total	285	0
Amount still required, exclusive of Rs. 200, probable cost of head stone and enclosure	Rs. 104	6
	Rs. 389	6

High Court Decrees.—In the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Westropp gave decree in a suit brought by Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy against Ebrahim Soomar and others for Rs. 6,379, the amount of a settled account, with interest and costs. In another suit Ramdyal Hurden sought to recover the amount of four bills of exchange for Rs. 2,500 each due by Bholaram Mugneeram; and His Lordship gave decree for Rs. 10,000 with interest and costs. Speedy execution was granted. Counsel remarked that he believed there were no assets within the jurisdiction of the court; to which His Lordship rejoined that plaintiff would in that case have to make the most of his decree—he (the judge) could grant speedy execution, but he could not make the assets.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 9th, 10th and 12th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 12th to 8 p.m. of the 13th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	7 25	3 20
" Calcutta	13 47	2 7
" Madras	7 31	3 45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th, 12-25 p.m.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 11th July, via Russia, 1st July.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Bushire, 12th, 6-24 p.m.—Mail steamer Cashmere leaving for Bussorah.

Galle, 13th, 6-50 a.m.—Steamer Avoca, from Australia, signalled.

Galle, 13th, 8-5 a.m.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 13th, 9-30 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind south-westerly, thermometer 78, barometer 29·93, rain 90 cents.

Cochin, 13th, 10 a.m.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·976, sky cumulus.

Kolapore, 13th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78.

Cannanore, 13th, 10 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind south-westerly, thermometer 77, barometer 29·910, rain 1 inche 1·32 cents.

Vingorla, 13th, 10 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind light south, thermometer 84, rain 4 inches.

Tuticorin, 13th, 11 a.m.—Weather fair, wind south-westerly, thermometer 90, barometer 29·88.

"Where shall I put this paper so as to be sure of seeing it to-morrow?" inquired Mary Jane of her brother Charles. "On the looking-glass," was her brother's reply.

MURDER OF A CHILD FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

The Queen vs. Gungia Kumloo.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednuggur, before Mr. A. St. John Richardson, Session Judge, Gungia Kumloo, aged 22 years, committed for trial by Mr. J. Macfarlane, F. P. Magistrate in the district of Ahmednuggur, was charged with having caused the death of a Hindoo child named Jeewa Wullud Trimbuck.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused came as a guest to one Gopalla, a near neighbour of Trimbuck, the father of the child (Jeewa), on the day preceding that on which the child was murdered. The accused (Gungia) was seen at Kownaice on Saturday, the 20th March last, by two youths who were engaged near some mangoe trees of that village, carrying the child (Jeewa) on his hip, and the child had then on his arm a silver ring which was found in possession of the accused at the time of his arrest. This occurred after accused had left the house of his host (Gopalla), who deposed to having seen the child (Jeewa) last alive about noon of the day on which the accused left his house. It further appeared that the accused was seen by two girls in the vicinity of Kownaice to the west of the village, and he had the child (Jeewa) lying in front of him, and these girls saw the accused when they were close to him (about 5 yards distant) smite the breast of the child with his fist. The child never moved nor cried. It was dead. Both girls identified the child as Jeewa, the son of Trimbuck, with whom they had some previous acquaintance, and dentified the accused from his being marked by the small-pox. These girls ran away from the spot and told one Yessoo what they had seen. A little child, aged about eight years, saw the accused leave the well after he had thrown in the body of the child and went in the direction opposite to the village of Kownaice. The Court, on the evidence before it, sentenced the accused to death.

The High Court, to whom the proceedings in this case were submitted as usual, confirmed the sentence passed upon the accused.

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The Queen vs. Suntram Pursram.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum, before Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, Session Judge, Suntram Pursram, aged eighteen years, caste Rajpoot, committed for trial by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Magistrate F. P. in the district of Belgaum, was charged under section 302 of the Penal Code with the murder of his wife Maina. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—The prisoner (Suntram) is charged with the murder of his wife Mania, and pleads guilty. The plea is recorded under section 362 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Suntram is found guilty therein of culpable homicide amounting to murder of his wife, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Penal Code. The court does not consider indignation at what Suntram was pleased to think an improper intimacy between his mother-in-law and the havildar, at all a sufficient extenuating reason for mitigation of punishment. It is shown that on the night of the murder Pursram, who is married to Suntram's sister, was sleeping in the house with the havildar and mother-in-law, and therefore the intimacy must have been tolerated by the family. Now, if Suntram was annoyed at his mother-in-law not sending his wife Maina to him, was that any reason for including the poor child in a doom that he had pronounced upon his mother-in-law and her paramour? Suntram could not have thought his wife had misconducted herself with the havildar, or he would not have so earnestly begged to take her to his home. There can be no doubt but that Suntram had a grievance probably made up in part of the levity of his mother-in-law and partly of her refusal to send his wife at home, but Suntram had lived two years in the house of his mother-in-law, and was not in a position to interfere with her conduct, and the circumstance that she did not send her daughter to him, are not sufficient excuses for the wholesale murders Suntram determined to commit, one of which he has effected. The court therefore had no alternative but to award punishment not less than the extreme penalty prescribed by law, and directs that the prisoner be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

We continue our extracts from the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1868-69:—

KURRACHEE.

Infantry Barracks.—Sanction having been accorded to the addition of upper stories to the ten barracks for infantry in the Napier Lines at Kurrachee, work has been commenced on two, which will be ready for occupation by the 1st June. The expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 1,52,366, the estimate being Rs. 12,46,097. The facilities for building at Kurrachee are greater than in most other stations, and the progress of this large work will only be delayed by financial difficulties, which have already appeared, as it is reported that the allotment for the current year, Rs. 1¼ lakhs, will be expended by July.

Water Supply.—It is proposed to supply Kurrachee with water from the river Mulleer; a detailed project has been called for. The cost is roughly estimated at 6 lakhs, and the money will be advanced, as a loan to the Municipality, from the Imperial Treasury.

Harbour Works.—Active operations have been resumed on the Kurrachee Harbour Works. The deposit of rubble stone for the base of the Manora breakwater was commenced. The stone is brought by native craft from the coast, 12 to 15 miles westward of Kurrachee. About one-tenth of the base, or 10,000 tons, will be deposited by the middle of May. Dredging under Manora Point was carried on from December to March, 63,677 tons being removed. An increase of minimum depth of 2½ feet, that is, from 11 to 13½ feet at low water, has been obtained, the width being 240 feet. At the middle of the bar the water space obtained by dredging in 1867-68 has been maintained, but the depth is reduced to 12 feet. The Chinnee Creek waters will shortly be diverted by making an opening in the Napier Mole opposite the bridge. At Deepwater Point 2,201 tons have been removed by dredging. The periodical surveys have been kept up; the changes shown, though generally favourable, have no very immediate bearing on the state of the navigation, excepting in the steady improvement of the channel under Manora Point.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

General Remarks.—The want of sanctioned plans and estimates was noted in last year's report as the cause of delay in carrying out the improved accommodation authorised for British troops. This difficulty is now overcome, and a very considerable advance has been made in this most important branch of Public Works (and Army) administration. Barracks on the new standard plan are in progress at Colaba, Belgaum, Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, and Kurrachee. With the exception, however, of Poona and Kirkee, the sanctions were received too late to admit of the whole of the allotment for military works being expended, although every exertion was made to avoid any short outlay. This is the more particularly to be regretted as a bar as formidable as the one just overcome after several years of discussion, now stands in the way of the rapid completion of these buildings. The determination lately arrived at to debit the outlay on these necessarily expensive barracks to current revenue instead of to loan, has reduced the Bombay allotment for 1869-70 from 39½ lakhs to 29 lakhs—a reduction so great and so sudden as to necessitate partial stoppage in the year just commenced, and to raise fears as to the grants of future years.

INDUS NAVIGATION.

The improvement of the navigation of the Indus at Sukkur has been carried on as rapidly as possible; the time between the fall of the river in November, and its rise in March, being rather a limited working season. The rock excavation has been continued, a strip about 80 feet in width, giving a quantity equal to 468,591 cubic feet, having been cut down to within a few inches of zero on the Bukkur gauge. The success of this work has already been proved; steamers are not now detained at Sukkur on account of the strength of the current, neither is there any necessity for lightening vessels, as formerly, previous to their passage through the Pass. After each inundation a heavy deposit of silt remains over the rock, and this costs time and money to remove before blasting operations can be carried on. The quantity removed this year was 1,034,106 cubic feet. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,05,984, of which Rs. 1,94,725 have been expended.

ADEN.

Fortifications.—The scarping of the southern range has been completed. A 3-Gun Battery has been constructed on this range, but racers have not as yet been laid, the question of armament not having been decided. The scarps of the batteries on Ras Tarshyne and Ras Morbut have been faced with masonry 3 feet thick; and portions of the glacis and counterscarp have been raised, the better to hide the scarp. A commencement has been made in scarping the range of hills south of Aden Camp, overlooking Fisherman's Bay.

Shaikh Othman Water Scheme.—This project has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,96,933. Before the rain fell in January, 16,000 gallons were being sold daily at the Isthmus, and as the pumps at Shaikh Othman were only working about half time, and the duct and reservoirs were new, it may be assumed that 40,000 gallons could be supplied. The level of the duct between the Khore Muksar and the Isthmus reservoirs is found to be too flat; so that it is not till after several hour's pumping at Shaikh Othman that the water flows into the reservoirs at the Isthmus. If the duct is ever extended beyond Shaikh Othman, it would be as well to alter the levels for the last four miles at the Isthmus end, giving a little more fall; this can easily be done. The quality of the water is better than was anticipated, but it is not sufficiently good to warrant the erection of expensive engines and pumping apparatus for forcing it to the Camp and Steamer Point positions. The demand at present is small, as all the tanks and wells have water in them. On one occasion, at a very high tide, and immediately after a heavy fall of rain, salt water came down the duct and filled the expense reservoirs: this was pumped out, and the flow from Shaikh Othman was again fresh and pure. Trap doors have now been added to the reservoirs and to the duct, to admit of the salt water, if another such flow occurs, being diverted at once from entering the reservoirs and spoiling the fresh water therein. The cause of this flow of salt water is not clearly explained.

WOOD FUEL.

The Commissioner in Sind wrote to the Forest Ranger in Sind on 28th April 1869—

'In reference to Dr. Brandis' report of the 24th February last, the Forest Ranger is requested to state whether he has made, or intends making, any attempt to test experimentally the comparative heating powers of Babool, Kundee and Tamarisk, as suggested in the 16th paragraph of that report.'

To this the Forest Ranger replied as follows on the 11th May:—

'In reference to your memorandum No. 991, dated 28th ultimo, I have now the honour to transmit you the results of an experiment in respect to the burning properties of the three varieties of wood fuel usually supplied to the steamers of the Indus Flotilla. It will be seen from the appended form that "Babool" and "Kundee" woods give very nearly the same relative value as regards heating and evaporative power, while the "Jow," or Tamarisk, though sustaining an equal pressure of steam on a given surface, burns somewhat quicker than either of the two former, that is numerically "Kundee" shows 98, "Babool" 100, and "Jow" 117. I am indebted to Mr. Proctor, the Assistant Engineer of Kotree Dock-yard, for these special results.'

Appended is the statement referred to:—

The following results of the burning power of three varieties of fuel were ascertained by Mr. Proctor, M. E., in the Kotree Naval Yard; three successive days, 3rd, 4th, and 5th May 1869, were occupied in the experiment:—

Woods.	Time occupied in consumption.	Actual consumption.	Relative consumption.	Water evaporated per hour.	Pressure steam per square inch.
		Mds. lbs.		Cubic Feet	lbs.
Kundee	7 hours	17 14	98 9	11 8	27
Babool	......	17 28	100 0	......	......
Jow	......	20 27	117 2	......	......

The Commissioner in Sind wrote to the Forest Ranger in Sind on the 18th June—

'The test of the burning qualities of the different kinds of wood shows considerable inferiority in the Jow, which, nevertheless, is the wood most generally used for the steamers on the Indus. The Commissioner tenders his thanks to Mr. Proctor, M. E., for carrying out the enquiry, and for the clear report submitted. It is not generally understood that the Tamarisk is preferred for steam fuel; indeed, complaints against it are common, but it is the easiest wood to cut, is nearest the wood stations, and abounds greatly, especially in Upper Sind. These are the reasons why it is most used. Copy of the table, with the above remarks, should be forwarded to Government for information, in reference to paragraph 16 of Dr. Brandis' report dated 24th February 1869.'

BOMBAY COLLECTORATES.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Revenue Department, dated 10th July 1869.

Read the following papers:—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 465, dated 25th May 1869.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 2498, dated 22nd April 1868, regarding a revision of Districts or Collectorates in the Bombay Presidency.

Read—

The following papers regarding an amended Scheme of Establishment for the Collectorates in Bombay, involving an additional expense of Rs. 10,740-1-11 per month as shown below.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 4,793, dated 22nd December 1868, with enclosures.

Financial endorsement No. 161, dated 6th January 1869, forwarding the above to the Home Department.

Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 58, dated 2nd February 1869.

	Present. No.	Present. Rate. Rs. a. p.	Present. Cost. Rs. a. p.	Proposed. No.	Proposed. Rate. Rs.	Proposed. Cost. Rs. a. p.	Increase. Rs. a. p.	Decrease. Rs. a. p.
Revenue Commissioners	2	3,805 8 11	7,611 1 10	3	2@3,805 / 1@3,305	10,915 0 0	3,303 14 2	
Covenanted Assistants to ditto...	2	......	1,384 7 1	...	......	......	......	1,384 7 1
Uncovenanted Assistants to ditto	See below, near Deputy Collectors.							
Collectors	13	2,502 12 5	32,536 1 5	10	2,525 0 0	25,250 0 0	......	7,286 1 5
Sub-Collectors (old) ...	3	1,644 7 1	4,933 5 3	8	2,200 0 0	17,600 0 0	12,666 10 9	
Junior Collectors (now) ...				...	......	......	......	
Political Agent, Rewa Kanta ...	1	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	1	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	400 0 0	1,400 0 0
Political Agent, Mahee Kanta ...	1	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	1	875 0 0	875 0 0	875 0 0	
Assistant Collector, Punch Mahals	...	......	......					
First Assistant Collectors ...	15	1,022 3 6	15,333 4 6	15	1,025 0 0	15,375 0 0	41 11 6	
Second ditto	14	661 1 9	9,255 8 6	15	675 0 0	10,125 0 0	869 7 6	
Third ditto	See below (a).							
Uncovenanted Assistants to Commissioners...	2	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3	400 0 0	1,200 0 0	200 0 0	
Travelling allowance of ditto ...	...	150 0 0	300 0 0	...	150 0 0	450 0 0	150 0 0	
Dufterdars	15	......	5,670 0 0	...	......	......	......	5,670 0 0
Deputy Collectors	24	......	8,500 0 0	37	6 @ 700 / 9 @ 500 / 11 @ 400 / 11 @ 300	16,400 0 0	7,900 0 0	
Travelling allowance of Deputy Collectors ...	10	......	811 1 6	9	......	885 0 0	73 14 6	
Third Assistant Collectors ...	9	......	(a) 4,599 15 9	...	......	......	......	(a) 4,599 15 9
			94,734 13 10	...	......	1,00,875 0 0	26,480 10 [illegible]	20,340 8 3
Net increase as shown in the Tabular Statement submitted by the Government of Bombay							6,140 2 [illegible]	
And item marked (a), as the charge of the 9 Third Assistant Collectors is still running on and is not to cease ...							4,599 15 [illegible]	
Net Increase... ...							10,740 1 11	

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the scheme sanctioned in this Department in Resolution No. 2498, dated 22nd April 1868, should be accepted as a whole, or that if modified it should be altered within the cost of Rs. 42,300 per month, especially as the general approval accorded to the scheme by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India must be held to limit the cost of Collectors to this sum of Rs. 42,300 per month. Any expenditure beyond this amount appears to His Excellency in Council the more objectionable, because the work in the Junior Collectorates will differ but little in amount from that hitherto done by Sub-Collectors.

In offering to increase the salary of the Junior Collectors (*vide* paragraph 11 of Financial Resolution No. 2498, dated 22nd April 1868) the Government of India in this Department took into account the saving from the limitation of Senior Collectors to nine in number, and to a salary of Rs. 2,500 each per month; and if, on both these points, the limit is to be enlarged, the salary of the Junior Collectors should be left at the amount originally proposed by the Government of Bombay, *viz.*, Rs. 2,000* each per mensem.

The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to fix the charge for Collectors at the amount shown in the margin, [see below] which gives the exact amount which the Government of India offered, and which the Secretary of State may be held to have approved, while it fully meets the wishes of the Government of Bombay regarding Senior Collectors. The saving on the Bombay Government's final proposition is Rs. 550 monthly.

	Proposed by the Government of Bombay. See items Nos. 4 and 5 of the figured Statement given in the preamble. No.	Rate.	Cost.	Approved by the Government of India in this Department. No.	Rate.	Cost.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
A. Senior Collectors ...	10	2,525	25,250	12	2,525	30,300
B. Junior Collectors ...	8	2,200	17,600	6	2,000	12,000
Total......	18	......	42,850	18	......	42,300
A. Pay	...	2,325	23,250	...	2,325	27,900
Travelling allowance	...	150	1,500	...	150	1,800
Tentage	...	50	500	...	50	600
Total......	...	2,525	25,250	...	2,525	30,300
B. Pay	...	2,000	16,000	...	1,800	10,800
Travelling allowance	...	150	1,200	...	150	900
Tentage	...	50	400	...	50	300
Total......	...	2,200	17,600	...	2,000	12,000

The scale includes a junior Collectorship in lieu of the Rewa Kanta Political Agency, but this part of the scheme must be in abeyance pending the approval by the Secretary of State of the political part of the revised scheme.

The formation of the third Commissionership should also be deferred till then; the transfer of political duties to the Revenue Commissioners being one reason for the creation of that appointment.

The number of First and Second Assistant Collectors, *viz.*, fifteen in each grade, is approved, it being that which was agreed to in paragraph 14 of the Financial Resolution cited.

With regard to Deputy Collectors, Dufterdars, and Officers of corresponding grade, the Bombay Government had proposed the following scale, *viz.*:—

3 Uncovenanted Assistants to Commissioners.
22 Dufterdars.
23 Deputy Collectors.
—
48, exclusive of three Railway Deputy Magistrates. The Government of India, however, in the proposition which has received the general approval of the Secretary of State, provided for the abolition of Dufterdarships by the substitution, in their stead, of 10 Deputy Collectors, and of three others in the room of the three Assistants to Commissioners, thus giving the following complement, *viz.*:—

Proposed by Government of Bombay.
23 { 13 Hoozoor Deputy Collectors,
9 District " "
1 Superintendent of Karwar.
Added by Government of India.
3 As Assistants to Commissioners.
1 City Magistrate of Poona.
10 In substitution of Dufterdars.
—
37

* Salary ... Rs. 1,800
Travelling allowance ... 150
Tentage ... 50
Total Rs. 2,000

But since this was arranged the Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Poona, who is included in the 13 Hoozoor Deputy Collectors above mentioned, has been allotted for the work of the City Magistrate of Poona, by the transfer of his Treasury work to the Head Assistant of the Poona Collectorate, who and his Deputy have been allowed specially high pay in consequence. The provision in the Financial Resolution dated 22nd April 1868 of one Deputy Collector, exclusive of Hoozoor Deputies, for the City Magistracy being no longer necessary, the complement of 37 provided for in that resolution is reduced to 36, inclusive of three Assistants to the Commissioners of Divisions, and three Railway Deputy Magistrates. Accordingly, the Governor General in Council is constrained to disallow the charge for one out of 37 Deputy Collectors, and for three Assistants to Commissioners, who are shown by the Bombay Government as a separate charge.

For the 36 Deputy Collectors an average pay of about Rs. 443 monthly, with a monthly expenditure of Rs. 15,957, is allowed, with discretion to the Government of Bombay to modify rates and vary the number on each rate, provided that the total expense above mentioned is not exceeded.

It must be stipulated, however, that so long as three Railway Magistrates are separately maintained on special emoluments different from those of the Deputy Collectors the number (36) of Deputy Collectors should be kept short by three at an average cost of Rs. 443 each per mensem. But the Governor General in Council requests that the Railway Magistrates may be absorbed within the ordinary complement of 36 Deputy Collectors as early as practicable.

With the large excess of Covenanted Assistants on the actual strength of the Bombay Civil Service on 1st January 1869 and with the complement of Deputy Collectors now sanctioned, the Government of Bombay will be able to provide for the duties of the Railway Magistrates without recourse to the Staff Corps and will perhaps be able to absorb some of the Supernumerary Covenanted Assistants in the new appointments in the police which may be created by the increase of the number of districts.

In the 10 and 11 paragraphs of the Bombay Government's letter it is shown that seven Dufterdars can be dispensed with at once. Seven of the ten Deputy Collectors added by the Government of India in lieu of abolished Dufterdarships will be allotted in lieu of these seven Dufterdars. Other three Dufterdars will be required for three years more for Khandeish, Tanna and Kaira; and the remaining three Deputy Collectors added by the Government of India will be in abeyance during the currency of the charge for these three Dufterdars. The three other Dufterdars who cannot be spared for the present from Surat, Canara and Rutnagherry, will continue as Supernumeraries.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, for communication to the Government of Bombay.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above Resolution, together with a copy of the tabular statement submitted by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Accountant General, Bombay.

R. B. Chapman,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Memorandum by G. Geoghegan, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, No. 326, dated 8th June 1869.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, with reference to communication thence No. 4793, dated the 22nd of December last, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

A copy of the Government of India's Resolution will be forwarded to the Political Department, the Accountant General, and the two Revenue Commissioners, for their information and guidance.

With respect to Collectors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rule that the pay shall be personal, and not local; and that for the future in the case of new appointments the higher rate of pay shall not be drawn until the number of Senior Collectorates has been reduced within the sanctioned scale viz., twelve.

The sanctioned number of seventeen Collectorates, exclusive of the Punch Mahals, shall be made up by the creation of—

1st.—Nassick,
2nd.—Broach,
3rd.—Colaba,
4th.—Sholapoor,

Collectorates. The Nassick district shall consist of the following talooka of the existing Ahmednuggur District, viz.:—

1st.—Nassick,	5th.—Chandore,
2nd.—Sinnur,	6th.—Niphar,
3rd.—Egutpoora,	7th.—Sawurgaon,
4th.—Dindooree,	8th.—Akola, and
	9th.—Peint,

together with the following talooks out of the existing Khandeish district:—

1st.—Malligaum.
2nd.—Nandgaum, and
3rd.—Beglan.

The remaining three districts shall comprise the talooks contained in the existing sub-collectorates.

Notifications to the above effect will be published in the *Government Gazette*, and the Judicial Department will be requested to make the necessary arrangements with respect to the jurisdiction of the several courts, both civil and criminal.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of thirty-six Deputy Collectors, exclusive of the City Magistrate of Poona, at a monthly expenditure not exceeding Rs. 15,957. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that this class of officers shall be divided into the following grades:—

Grades.
1st— 4 on Rs. 700 = 2,800
2nd— 5 on " 600 = 3,000
3rd— 5 on " 500 = 2,500
4th—10 on " 400 = 4,000
5th—12 on " 300 = 3,600

Total 36 .... Rs. 15,900

The appointments in the first grade shall be held by the Hoozoor Deputy Magistrates and Collectors of Ahmedabad, Surat, Tanna and Carwar. Those in the other grades shall be made from a general list, in which promotion will not be regulated by seniority alone, but by merit.

The following is an abstract of the appointments of Deputies and Dufterdars as sanctioned by the Government of India:—

1st— 3 Railway Magistrates. } No steps need be
2nd— 3 Assist. Revenue Commissioners. } taken with respect to these appoint-
3rd— 1 Deputy for Punch Mahals. } ments for the present.
4th—17 Hoozoor Deputies.
5th— 9 District Deputies.
6th— 3 Dufterdars (eventually to be converted into Deputies).
—
Total 36

Besides the above, the retention of three Supernumerary Dufterdars for the Surat, Canara, and Rutnagherry Collectorates has been temporarily sanctioned.

In the annexed statement, showing the allotment of the sanctioned higher grades of officers to the several Collectorates, the mode in which the Deputies and Dufterdars are to be numerically distributed is shown. It will be the duty of the two Revenue Commissioners, after personal consultation, to submit to Government the names of the several officers they should recommend for the several posts, and the grades to which they should be appointed.

Seven Dufterdars have to be abolished and five new Deputies made. On the present occasion His Excellency in Council will dispense, in the case of these Dufterdars, with the rule which requires a knowledge of English, and will not object to Dufterdars, if considered qualified, being appointed Deputies. They will have to pass the Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard within one year of appointment. For the situation of Hoozoor Deputy a competent knowledge of English will, of course, be requisite.

The present is a fitting occasion on which to dispense with the services of, probably, several of the Dufterdars who may not have the physical qualifications for the post of Deputy; and only such of the existing Deputies should be recommended for promotion to a higher grade of pay as have proved themselves deserving by actual good service. It is not the wish of His Excellency the Governor in Council to restrict the nomination of the Revenue Commissioners, especially in the case of the higher grades, to men already on the list of Deputies.

List of sanctioned higher grade appointments in the districts of the Bombay Presidency.

	Collector.	First Assistant.	Second Assistant.	District Deputy.	Hoozoor. Deputy.	Dufterdar.	City Magistrate.
Ahmedabad	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Kaira	1	1	0	1	1	1	
Surat	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Broach	1	1	0	1	1	0	
Tannah	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Colaba	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Khandeish	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Nassick	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Ahmednuggur	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Poona	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Sholapoor	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Kulladghee	1	1	0	1	1	0	
Sattara	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Belgaum	1	1	0	1	1	0	
Dharwar	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Rutnagherry	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Canara	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	17	15	14	9	17	6	1

"Suppose you were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that?" said a teacher to a plough boy pupil, whom he was examining on miracles. "The mune, please, sir." "But suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and you saw actually rise in the middle of the night, what would you think?" "Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up."

Belgium is famous for industry and ingenuity. The conversion of beef tallow into Flemish butter has there become a recognised trade, and now certain Belgian chemists have contrived an apparatus by which they manufacture champagne and other light sparkling wines in prodigious quantities. The process and the materials are so cheap that the "wines" can be sold at a franc a bottle and yield a handsome profit. We trust that none of our merchants at Madras will take it into their heads to import this perilous stuff!—*Madras Athenaeum*.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S GAZETTE.]

We now come to another period of the bank's history, from the 24th April to the 10th December 1866, during which the ruin of the bank was completed.

Fourth Period, 24th April to 10th December 1866.

On the 26th April 1866, Mr. Robertson was informed that Premchund Roychund was in immediate want of 25 lacs (£250,000), to prevent his stopping payment. Mr. Robertson immediately informed Mr. Lidderdale, the new president, who summoned a special meeting of the directors for the same afternoon.

The directors present at this meeting were Messrs. Lidderdale, Brown, A. Stewart, Tracey, Norman, and C. E. Chapman, the new Government director, who had only succeeded Mr. F. S. Chapman on the previous day. The following managers of banks in Bombay also attended by invitation:—Mr. Moir of the Oriental, Mr. Campbell of the Chartered Mercantile, Mr. Morrison of the Asiatic, and Mr. Thomson of the Bank of Hindustan. Mr. Lidderdale opened the discussion by stating that Premchund was in difficulties, and would suspend payment next day, unless assisted; that he required 25 lacs to carry him on, which was a larger sum than the Bank of Bombay felt justified in advancing, and that as the question of supporting Premchund was a matter of interest to all the banks in Bombay, he had convened the managers present to consider the matter. A discussion thereupon arose, during which it transpired that Messrs. Morrison and Thomson were interested on behalf to their banks in supporting Premchund; and, although Messrs. Moir and Campbell disclaimed any such interest, it was agreed by all present, that Premchund's failure would be followed by a general depreciation of all shares and mercantile securities, and produce a crisis such as they had not before seen, and that it was therefore desirable to grant him the loan on good security. A desire being expressed for further information as to Premchund's affairs and the security to be given, the meeting was adjourned to Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow at 7 a.m. the next morning.

The narrative must now be interrupted, to show Premchund's position at this time with regard to the Bank of Bombay, and the influence which he brought to bear on the directors.

On the 26th April Premchund was indebted to the bank as follows:—

	Rupees.
Overdrawn account	5,00,000
Fixed loan	9,00,000
Joint promissory note with Mayabhoy Premabhoy	3,50,000
Bills in the hands of branch agents	6,00,000
	23,50,000

He had also borrowed from the bank a further sum of two lacs in the name of Khuttow Khemjee, but this was not known to the secretary or directors at this time.

Premchund Roychund was in a position to exercise great influence over the deliberations of the directors; an influence the more dangerous because it was not seen.

The relations subsisting between him and the secretary have been already shown, but his relations with Mr. Tracey, one of the directors, were of a still more intimate character. Mr. Tracey had been jointly engaged with Premchund in many speculations, the latter supplying the money to such an extent that at one time the amount due to him from Mr. Tracey amounted to upwards of 29 lacs; and although this debt was afterwards greatly reduced, their continued speculations ended in another large balance of 3,86,836 rupees due from Mr. Tracey to Premchund, which the latter, Mr. Tracey being hopelessly involved, wrote off to profit and loss in November 1865. About ten days before this meeting, Mr. Tracey had borrowed four and a half lacs from the Asiatic Bank in the name of his firm for Premchund's purposes; and, although unable to dischage his liability to Premchund, he on the 19th April had given the Bank of Bombay a guarantee for Premchund's overdrawn account to the extent of three lacs, and when this overdrawn account came to the knowledge of the board at a subsequent period, Mr. Robertson assured them, in Mr. Tracey's presence, that this was a guarantee by the firm of Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., of which firm Mr. Tracey was then a member. This statement was wholly untrue, and both Mr. Tracey and Mr. Robertson must have known it to be so; and it shows that they had been acting in concert to keep up Premchund's credit with the bank. Premchund has admitted that Mr. Tracey was "working for" him to procure the loan of 25 lacs from the bank.

The next morning (April 27th) the same persons who were present at the previous meeting, together with Mr. Müller of the Comptoir d'Escompte, Mr. Beattie of the Commercial Bank, and Premchund Roychund himself, met at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow. Mr. Kelly, the solicitor of the bank, who had been sent for by Mr Lidderdale, was also present. Premchund sat in the verandah, and during the proceedings was communicated with through Messrs. Tracey and Robertson, Mr. Tracey being the chief exponent of Premchund's statements.

The meeting confined their attention to two points: first, the amount of Premchund's pressing liabilities, and, secondly, the sufficiency of the securities offered.

As to the first point, they were shown a paper, which was almost unintelligible, but which professed to be a statement of Premchund's pressing liabilities. This statement was not verified in any way; but Mr. Tracey assured the meeting that the difficulty was a temporary one, and that Premchund had a large sum locked up in the Dhollerah districts, which he, Mr. Tracey, knew would be received on the next settling day. The meeting did not require the production of a full statement of Premchund's affairs, or inquire whether, if the 25 lacs were advanced, his insolvency would be averted. Mr. A. Brown suggests that the time did not allow of such a full inquiry, and that the directors trusted entirely to the security.

As to the securities, Premchund proposed to deposit his jewels, and the title-deeds of his landed property, and to give the joint promissory note of himself, his father Roychund, Candass Narrondass, and Kursondass Madhowdass.

The jewels were estimated in the memorandum* produced at the meeting, at 20 lacs. They were not produced, and none of the directors had ever seen them. Many of those eventually deposited turned out to be nominally the property of his father.

The landed property was mentioned in the memorandum also, and was estimated at 26 lacs at least. Some of the houses were known to the directors, but they relied chiefly on the estimate of one of their colleagues, Mr. Norman, who, as collector of land revenue in Bombay, had considerable experience in such matters. He estimated the whole landed property at 14 lacs, which is now admitted by him to have been an over-estimate by more than a lac. There was considerable discussion on this point, and constant references were made to Premchund through Mr. Tracey, and, on one occasion, Mr. Tracey returned with a message from Premchund, that, if the directors gave him so much trouble, he would prefer stopping at once.

Some of this landed property turned out to have been bought in the name of his father, but, whether it belonged to him or not, it was given up by him, together, with other property, for the benefit of Premchund.

The signature of Roychund to the joint promissory note was of little additional value, and he has evaded the payment of this and other debts, by absconding into the Guicowar's country. Candass Narrondass was a mere tool of Premchund, and has since passed, somewhat ignominiously through the Insolvent Court of Bombay. Kursondass Madhowdass failed on the 16th May 1866, and his trustees repudiated their liability on the promissory note.

It was at last agreed upon by all present, that a loan of 25 lacs should be granted to Premchund for six months, on the security offered, and that the Bank of Bombay should subscribe ten and a half lacs towards the loan, that the Oriental, Chartered Mercantile, Asiatic, and Commercial Banks, and the Comptoir d'Escompte, should each subscribe two and a half lacs, and the Bank of Hindustan two lacs, to make up the total sum of 25 lacs. It was understood also, that the money was to be advanced in the first place by the Bank of Bombay, which was to be recouped by the other banks to the amount of their respective contributions.

Mr. Lidderdale directed Mr. Kelly to prepare a deed to carry out this agreement; but no memorandum or minute of the arrangement entered into was made by the secretary, the solicitor, or any one present at the time. Mr. Robertson says he was too busy going backwards and forwards to Premchund; but Mr. Chapman says that Mr. Tracey was the chief exponent of Premchund's statements, and Mr. Robertson had plenty of time towards the close of the meeting, when inquiries ceased, to record some minute of the agreement come to. Mr. Kelly was supposed to be taking notes, but it is not clear that he did take any, and they have never been produced. It was his duty to see that some memorandum of the agreement was signed by all parties, or that a regular vote was taken upon some resolution embodying the agreement, before a rupee of the bank's money was advanced.

Mr. Robertson also failed to discharge his duty in not informing the directors at this meeting of the true state of Premchund's account with the bank. Mr. C. E. Chapman was only appointed the day before, and knew nothing of the bank's affairs; and, although Mr. Robertson appears to have told Mr. Brown the amount of Premchund's bills held by the branch agents of the bank, that statement did not disclose the whole case. If he had told them, as the fact was, that Premchund was already liable to the bank to the amount of 23½ lacs (£235,000), we doubt whether any director, except Mr. Tracey, would have done more at this crisis than endeavour to obtain further security for so large a debt.

But every one neglected his duty to the bank on this occasion. The directors ought to have ascertained the state of the account between the bank and Premchund. If they had done this, the loan would not have been granted, or, if granted, it would not have been treated as an independent transaction, but as one that required security for the former advances as well as the new. The directors, moreover, instead of restricting their inquiries to the narrow question, whether the 25 lacs would carry Premchund through the difficulties then pressing upon him, should have ascertained whether the loan would prevent his ultimate failure; and if it was impossible to do this at that time, the directors were bound to be particularly careful as to the security given, and the perfecting of such security, before any money was parted with. But nothing could be more unbusiness-like than their proceedings with regard to the security. They relied on Premchund's statements as to the value of the jewels, and on the hasty calculations of Mr. Norman as to the value of the land. They neglected to see that the terms of the agreement were reduced into writing, or that any memorandum of it was signed by the managers of the other banks before they left the room. They neglected to order that no advance should be made until the instrument directed by Mr. Lidderdale to be prepared was executed, and the securities lodged. Their conduct in all these respects was most reprehensible, but the conduct of their officers was simply disgraceful. The directors, of course, thought that the solicitor and secretary would see the transaction carried out regularly, and could not have foreseen that all the money would be paid away before the full amount of security stipulated for had been given.

On the same day, Mr. Lidderdale called on the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, and informed him of what had taken place, and the latter, believing, as he says, the transaction to be still in fieri, approved of the advance being made.

* Vide Exhibit A 59 in Appendix to Minutes of Evidence.

On the 27th April, some of the title-deeds relating to the landed property were deposited with the bank, on which day eleven lacs were paid on account of this loan, and on the following day a further sum of four and a half lacs was paid on Premchund's cheque to the Asiatic Bank, and a sum of one and a half lacs to the Bank of Hindustan. This payment to the Asiatic Bank discharged the before-mentioned debt incurred by Mr. Tracey for Premchund, and explains in some measure Mr. Tracey's endeavours to procure the loan for Premchund.

Some of the jewels were deposited in the bank on the 29th of April, with a list setting out their respective values. They were given into the care of Mr. Fraser, an officer of the bank, and on the 1st of May a jeweller, named Courvoisier, was called in to value them. He had only gone over a few of the jewels, when Mr. Fraser, finding them to be valued at so much less than he expected and was stated in the list, closed the jewel case, and went downstairs, with the view of telling the directors what Courvoisier's opinion was. He had to pass through the secretary's room to get to the board-room, and meeting there the secretary and Mr. Tracey, he told them what the valuation was as compared with what they had been led to believe. Mr. Tracey expressed his belief that the man did not know what he was about, and said that they had cost a very large sum of money. Mr. Fraser, believing that he had discharged his duty, returned to his room, and proceeded with the examination of the jewels. Notwitstanding the importance of this communication, Mr Robertson did not repeat it to the directors, and continued to advance money to Premchund.

Premchund Roychund failed in the month of August 1866, and the securities taken proved wholly insufficient. The land, which Mr. Norman insists he ought to have valued at 12,71,000 rupees, was sold for 5,22,000 rupees. The jewels realized two and a half lacs, the promissory note was of less value than the paper it was written on; and the balance due from Premchund on his whole account is no less a sum than 24,73,693 rupees (£247,369,) which appears to be irrecoverable.

The foregoing narrative has attempted to pourtray the conduct, character, and proceedings of Premchund Roychund. He was a director when many of the transactions to which we have referred took place, and he was at all times the trusted adviser of the bank. He acted without any sense of responsibility or duty. Without honour or principle himself, he corrupted the secretaries, never disclosed to his brother directors the business the bank was doing, and used its money for his own purposes, and to the ruin of the interests of the bank.

In May 1866, the directors not content with their last gigantic loan in support of Premchund, determined to aid the Asiatic Bank in its difficulties. To narrate all the complicated transactions between the banks fully, would occupy more space than could possibly be devoted to it in this report, but the material facts, stated briefly, are as follows:—

On the 14th May 1866, the Asiatic Bank obtained a cash credit from the Bank of Bombay for 15 lacs, certain securities being deposited, and the deposit of others being promised, and this cash credit was subsequently, on the 25th of May, increased to 20 lacs. Instead of opening a separate cash credit account for this amount, Mr. Robertson, for some inscrutable reason, allowed this cash credit to be mixed up with the current deposit account of the Asiatic Bank in the books of the Bank of Bombay. In consequence partly of the failure of the Asiatic Bank to deliver some Government paper, and to pay more than £26,000 out of £55,000 promised on the arrival of the China Mail at Calcutta, when the first cash credit expired on the 13th July, there was a balance due to the Bank of Bombay of 11,78,838 rupees (£117,883), and only one lac of good negotiable security to cover it. It became necessary, therefore, to extend the cash credit, or to press for payment, and the bank resolved on the former course, and extended the credit till the 1st September, fresh securities being deposited, and a new arrangement made.

On the 23rd August, the directors discovered that five lacs, which the Asiatic Bank had promised to procure from Calcutta, had not been received, and they called on Mr. Morrison for an explanation, and expressing themselves satisfied therewith, they obtained, in substitution for these five lacs, further security of an inferior description generally, but including an assignment of proceeds of Government paper and Bank of Bengal shares, which the Asiatic Bank had transmitted to Calcutta for sale, and which were estimated at 1,50,000 rupees (£15,000). These proceeds were never received by the Bank of Bombay, and when the second credit expired on the 1st September, the balance due from the Asiatic Bank to the Bank of Bombay amounted to 16,82,823 rupees (£168,282), to secure which the Bank of Bombay held securities which were not negotiable, and such as no bank should hold; for instance, the assignment of the stock in trade of a druggist, and of claims on insolvent estates.

Notwithstanding the expiration of the cash credit on the 1st September, Mr. Robertson allowed his friend Mr. Morrison to continue drawing on the Bank of Bombay up to the 20th September, when the balance due from the Asiatic Bank amounted to 20,05,559 rupees (£200,555), and when that bank failed, a few days afterwards, it was only reduced to 19,66,567 rupees (£196,656). Mr. Robertson was almost daily informed of the state of this account, for Mr. De Ga never passed a cheque of the Asiatic Bank without sending him a memorandum stating the amount overdrawn, and obtaining his sanction for its payment.

These transactions are specimens of the bad book-keeping and bad banking of the Bank of Bombay.

The cash credit ought to have been kept separate from the current deposit account, and as securities were from time to time realized, the cash credit should have been reduced by the amount of relizations, and there would have been no difficulty in doing this, if the one account had not been mixed up with the other. Instead of this, the good securities at first given were from time to time realized, and yet the full amount of the credit was allowed to the Asiatic Bank, although the securities had been greatly diminished.

The cash credit should not have been extended on the 13th July, or if extended, it should only have been for the balance then due. The Asiatic Bank had already failed to fulfil its promises as to security, and this was sufficient warning that it was no longer to be trusted, and it should have been called on to furnish good negotiable security in lieu of the Government paper and money from Calcutta which had never come to hand. Instead of doing this, the board extended the credit for the full amount, taking inferior securities which have taken years to realise, and were again repeatedly deceived as to sums promised to be paid on this cash credit account.

The conduct of Mr. Robertson throughout this transaction, and particularly his allowance of the overdrafts after the expiration of the cash credit on the 1st September, is inexplicable. The fact that he was a friend of Mr. Morrison, and a shareholder in the Asiatic Bank, is hardly sufficient to account for such a serious dereliction of duty.

On the 16th June 1866, the last report of the Government directors, dated the 31st March, was forwarded to the Governor General, who replied to the communication in a despatch dated the 13th July, in which, after remarking that the embarrassments of the bank were wholly attributable to abuse of powers which ought not to have been conferred upon it, and which were not possessed by the Banks of Bengal and Madras, he proceeded as follows:—

"The Governor General in Council, though fully sharing in the desire of the Bombay Government to uphold the credit of the bank, cannot suffer the revenues of India to be indefinitely pledged to the support of an establishment of the affairs of which he is kept in ignorance. The information furnished by the report of the directors contains little more than is to be found in the general statements of assets and liabilities published in the newspapers. That there may be no further misapprehension on this subject, the statement which His Excellency the Governor General in Council requires, is comprised in the following particulars:—

"I. The banks, firms, and individuals to which the bank is under advances.

"II. The dates and amounts of such advances.

"III. The securities upon which they have been made, and the sums advanced upon each security.

"16. The bank should have no hesitation in furnishing these particulars, which, having regard to the peculiar circumstances at present affecting the relations of the Government of India and the bank, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is bound to demand."

The Government of Bombay considered that these inquiries of the Governor General were of such a character, that a bank carrying on business at the time should not be called on to answer them, and that no such information could be safely sent to the Government of India, and they therefore postponed answering the Governor General's communication.

On the 6th August 1866, the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank was held in Bombay, at which another report of the directors was confirmed. This report was very indistinct in its statements, inasmuch as it set forth that the capital had been encroached upon to the extent of 50 lacs, without stating that sum to be the total loss incurred, or a loss in addition to the 30 lacs previously announced, and the accounts appended to the report afforded no explanation on this point.

The Bombay Government appear to have understood the real state of the case, and were anxious to get some independent and accurate opinion as to the position of the bank. It so happened that Mr. E. Harrison, a gentleman of some standing in the Financial Department of the Government of India, was then in Bombay, and it was suggested to the Governor that he might be employed for this purpose. The Governor immediately obtained the consent of the Governor General, and then anxious to throw no discredict on the bank, requested the directors to apply to the Government for a committee to review their estimate of the bank's losses. The directors complied with this requset, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Harrison, A. J. Hunter, and Dinshaw Manockjee was accordingly appointed.

It appears from the report of the committee, dated the 8th September 1866, that they examined the valuation led before them of the assets of the bank on the previous 30th June and were of opinion that that statement afforded proof of the fairness and care with which the directors had estimated the position of the bank at that time, but they were also of opinion for the reasons stated in their report, that a large addition, no less a sum than 34,49,500 rupees (£344,950) ought to be made to the directors' estimate of the losses of the bank.

On the 19th September 1866, this report, with other correspondence, was sent to the Government of India, who, on the 3rd October, telegraphed to the Bombay Government for the statement referred to by the committee in their report. The Government of Bombay immediately applied for it to the bank, and on the 6th October, Mr. D. Robertson replied that the statement "contained information with reference to the committee's estimates *which the directors alone could understand, and that the directors therefore considered it unnecessary to forward a copy to Government.*" It does not appear that the Government of Bombay took any further steps to obtain this document, or that they returned any answer to the telegram of the Government of India.

In the meanwhile, the Government of India had written twice to the Bombay Goverment,* reminding them that the despatch of the 13th July still remained unanswered, and pressing for a reply, but the Bombay Government was disinclined, for the reasons before stated, to furnish the particulars required, and now

* See letters of 23rd August and 13th September 1866, Blue Book, p. 57.

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thought that the report of the Committee would be a sufficient answer. That report however had no quieting effect on the Government of India. Contrasting its statements with those of the directors' report, the wide discrepancy between them rendered it necessary in the opinion of that Government to insist on the production of the detailed information called for on the 13th July. The Government of India wrote on the 3rd October, that they thought it their duty as the largest shareholder in the bank, and as trustee of the treasury balances in their custody, to require that the full and unreserved exposition of their affairs, so repeatedly demanded, should no longer be withheld.

On the receipt of this despatch, the Bombay Government replied to the Government of India in a letter dated the 22nd October 1866, from which the following is an extract:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council would with deference submit that the bank could not furnish officially full particulars of its dealings with individuals without violating the confidence reposed in it by its constituents, and that a tabular abstract, containing classified information on the points specified, would afford, to those at a distance, and imperfectly acquainted with the recent commercial history of Bombay, little or no real knowledge either of the amount of judgment displayed in making advances, or of the present prospect of recovery. A careful appreciation of the value of the assets and liabilities of the bank appears to this Government to have been recently supplied by the independent committee of which Mr. E. F. Harrison was, with the permission of the Government of India, appointed a member. His Excellency the Governor in Council will however direct a statement in the annexed form,* to be prepared and submitted with the least practicable delay.

"10. If the Government of India are not satisfied that the report referred to affords a faithful and accurate statement of the present position of the bank, His Excellency the Governor in Council would beg to suggest that other officers be selected by the Government of India to inquire into the accounts on the spot, and to report on any further points on which information may be desired, but that the bank should not be asked to furnish details which it could not, with any regard to its obligations to its customers, send out of its own office to any but its own officers.

"11. In explanation of the delay that has occurred in replying to these references, I am desired to point out that, as His Excellency the Governor in Council supposed that the principal wish of the Government of India was [illegible] the actual position of the bank, and not to enter into [illegible] the past, he adopted the only [illegible] that was open, by taking [illegible] to have the estimates of the directors revised by the most competent and independent committee that could be appointed by the directors. The result of this inquiry was promptly reported to the Government of India."

The statement referred to in the foregoing extract was soon afterwards prepared and sent to the Government of India.† It bears date the 23rd November 1866, and gave no information from which that Government could form any estimate of the true position of the bank. Instead of giving a list of all advances, it gave one of advances exceeding three lacs which were overdue on the 30th June 1866. It avoided all mention of sums below that amount, or of any advances that had been renewed, many of which were for larger amounts than three lacs, and were in much the same position as advances overdue. It avoided all mention of Premchund's great loan of 25 lacs, because the promissory note had not fallen due on the 30th June, although Premchund and Kursondass Madhowdass were insolvent on the 23rd November 1866, and the other coobligants in much the same position. It omitted to set forth the large debt of more than 19 lacs due from the Asiatic Bank, although the cash credit had expired on the 1st September, and the Asiatic Bank had failed on the 26th of that month. A more unsatisfactory statement could scarcely have been framed.

The Government of India appear to have acted rightly from the commencement to the end of the difficulties of the bank. It was their duty as the guardian of the public balances in the bank, and as the largest shareholder therein, to ascertain its true position, and they did their best to do so. The constitution of the bank, and the employment of Government directors, more than implied that the Government had the right to ascertain whatever it desired to know respecting the bank. The Government directors were themselves bound to know the exact position of the bank, and it was no part of their duty to conceal anything from Government, but on the contrary to let the Government see with their eyes all that they saw. If the Government directors had a right to see a list of advances, so had the Government for whom they acted.

The inquiries of the Governor General were necessary to enable him to form an independent judgment on the affairs of the bank, and if the directors of the Bank of Bombay had been asked to furnish the information required, they might have complied with the request. It seems to have been assumed however that the board would refuse; but they did not refuse to allow the Government directors in May 1865 to prepare a list of all advances above one lac, and of the securities by which they were covered, and if the board had refused, the Government directors could not have followed their example, and must have complied with the orders given them.

If the right to obtain this information and the power to obtain it be clear, the propriety of asking for it at this time is equally apparent. After the repeated estimates of the bank's position, all widely differing from each other, after the acknowledgment that the committee had accepted a statement which the directors alone could understand, it was surely necessary to institute a searching inquiry into the affairs of the bank. It is said that the directors would have resigned if such an inquiry had been instituted, but this is not proved, and is not very probable. The directors, though incompetent as bankers, were not dishonest, and had nothing to conceal, and had in fact no separate interest from the shareholders, who probably considered this right of the Government to supervise the affairs of the bank as one of the safeguards of their property. The directors could not properly object to a private inquiry founded on a full statement prepared by themselves, and would certainly have preferred the adoption of that course to the more public inquiry conducted by officials of the Government of India sent expressly for that purpose, which was suggested by the Government of Bombay.

It is said that privacy could not have been secured, and that there would have been great danger of the contents of such a documents transpiring, if sent to the other side of India. But, whenever the Government of Bombay wished to correspond privately with the Government of India, they did not hesitate to do so, and we doubt not that, if the Bombay Government had desired to send the statement required by the Governor General, they could have sent it with as much privacy as any other communication.

It is true that at this time the Bank of Bombay was actually ruined, and no amount of information could have enabled the Government of India to improve the position of the bank. But if this information, which had been called for on the 13th July, had been promptly communicated, the Bombay Government would never have been permitted to pass an Act reducing the capital of the bank by one-half merely, thereby giving a legislative sanction to the erroneous belief that only one-half of the capital was lost.

In October 1866, the Legislative Council of Bombay, in accordance with the directions of Sir Charles Wood, passed an Act (No. XV. of 1866) depriving the bank of the power to advance on shares. The Act might have been passed sooner, had not the Bombay Government rested on the assurance of their directors, that all advances on shares had been discontinued since June 1865.

We shall only relate one more banking transaction of the Bank of Bombay, and then bring the narrative of this period to a close. In Debember 1866, Roychund Deepchund proposed to the board to allow him to sell his Bank of Bombay shares (which were stopped by the bank on account of his debt), and to buy Back Bay shares with the proceeds, representing that the Back Bay shares would rise in value, and that bank would thereby recover a large amount of their debt. The board consented to this arrangement, as they had done in a former case when Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Premchund's manager, proposed a similar speculation. Although the Bank of Bombay gained a little by both these transactions, that circumstance does not diminish the impropriety of a bank entering into joint speculations with its own debtors.

The directors during this last period (24th April to 10th December 1866) were Messrs. Lidderdale and Lushington, successively presidents, Messrs. A. Brown, A. Stewart, Tracey, G. M. Stewart, Macdonald, commercial directors, and Messrs. Norman and C. E. Chapman, Government directors.

Messrs. G. M. Stewart and Macdonald were elected directors on the 14th August, after the date of the great loan to Premchund, and the granting of the second cash credit to the Asiatic Bank, and are consequently not responsible for the disasters of this period.

The conduct of the other directors was characterized by incapacity. In the matter of Premchund's loan (to which Mr. Lushington was not a party) and the Asiatic Bank credit, they evinced a want of knowledge, not only of banking, but of the ordinary mode of transacting business. They are entitled however to the remark, that they were scandalously served by their solicitor and their secretary, and that they had no reason to suppose that their colleague, Mr. Tracey, had any other interests at heart than those of the bank.

The Commission have not examined Mr. Tracey. He left England shortly before they returned from India, although he had information that they were about to return, and that the evidence taken in India reflected on his character.

The conduct of the secretary Mr. Robertson has been already commented on. He placed himself for his private gain in a position in which his own interests were at variance with his duty to the bank, he failed to do his duty on several occasions under circumstances calculated to excite grave suspicion, and by the recklessness of his advances proved himself unfit for such an office as secretary of the Bank of Bombay.

The result of Mr. D. Robertson's management, excluding his advances when deputy secretary, may be summed up shortly thus. Of the advances made at the head office, and outstanding when he retired, the sum of 37,56,073 rupees (£375,607) still remains unrecovered. Of the advances made at the branches (which were virtually closed during the greater part of his administration), the sum of 13,99,516 rupees (£139,951) still remains unrecovered, making a total loss in Mr. D. Robertson's time of 51,55,589 rupees (£515,558).

The total loss by advances on shares during the administration of Messrs. Blair and D. Robertson at the head office and branches, was 41,62,007 rupees (£416,200), but this does not include the payments made in respect of the bank's liability on shares of the Commercial and Asiatic Banks, under a recent compromise effected by the liquidator.

The total loss at the head office and branches by advances during the same time on promissory notes in the name of a single person or firm, was 80,10,732 rupees (£801,073).

The narrative of the last period of the bank's history (from the 10th December 1866 to the 13th January 1868) need not be long, for the bank was now ruined, and virtually in liquidation.

Fifth Period, 10th December 1866 to 13th January 1868.

On the 15th January 1867 at a special general meeting of the shareholders, the capital of the bank was reduced 50 per cent., the nominal value of each share being reduced from 1,000 to 500 rupees; but, whatever may have been the views of sanguine directors and shareholders, the confidence of the public was not restored, and these shares were soon sold in the market at 250 rupees each.

An Act was subsequently passed to give legal effect to this resolution.

About this time Mr. Stuart, a former secretary of the bank, under whose management it had prospered, was appointed secretary, and arrived from England. Previous to his arrival, a statement had been prepared of all the outstanding debts due at the head office and branches; and the directors at two meetings, held on the 30th and 31st January 1867, carefully considered the account of each debtor, and the value of the securities held by the bank, and they arrived at the conclusion, which they afterwards communicated to Government, that one-half of the capital still remained intact. This estimate was no doubt honestly made, but no reliance could be placed on it. Mr. Stuart knew nothing of the correctness of the estimates prepared before his arrival, and, until a few days before, had never even heard of many of the companies whose shares were held by the bank. The directors could form no accurate estimate of such property as claims on insolvent estates, or estates being wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865, which now constituted a large part of the assets of the bank, and experience should have taught them the difficulty of valuing the shares which formed another large part of the remaining assets. It seems however that another year, spent in unsuccessful endeavours to realize these assets, was still necessary to convince all parties that the bank was ruined.

In fact the bank was now in liquidation. Seven branch offices were closed, and two others were only kept open for the collection of debts. The minute book shows that the chief business of the directors at this time was the consideration of offers of compromise, and of the means to be taken to recover the lost capital. It is difficult to describe the ruin which had overwhelmed the mercantile community of Bombay, in consequence of the collapse of almost all the speculations started in 1864 and 1865; and everything that had taken place during the last few years,—even the action of the Courts of Justice and of the Legislature,—rendered the recovery of any part of the capital a task of great difficulty.

A decision of Mr. Justice Anstey alarmed the board and the solicitor of the bank, and caused them to transfer into the names of officers of the bank many of the shares deposited as security. This decision was afterwards reversed, but the reversal came too late, inasmuch as the shares had already been transferred, and the bank became liable to pay, and subsequently paid, calls to a large amount on some of these shares.

The difficulty of realising the claims on the estates of insolvents was greatly increased by Act XXVIII. of 1865, which was intended to provide for their more speedy realization. The Act not only failed to accomplish that object,—only two estates having been finally wound up under it in September 1868,—but its practical working was such, that it afforded every facility to fraudulent debtors, and rendered it impossible in many cases to realise the outstandings of the bank.

In February 1867, there was another severe run upon the bank, and deposits to the extent of 1,69,00,000 rupees (£1,690,000) were withdrawn in a few days. The Government again assured the directors that the bank would be supported, and this assurance had once more the effect of staying the further withdrawal of deposits.

At the next general meeting of the shareholders held on the 5th August 1867, another report of the directors was presented, which stated that in consequence of the run upon the bank already alluded to, and the amount of capital locked up in insolvent estates, the operations of the past six months had been very unfavourable, and that the loss of capital was now estimated by them at one crore and a half (£1,500,000). On this report having been read, the meeting was adjourned to the 12th August 1867, in order that the report and accounts might be printed and circulated. At this adjourned meeting the directors' report was adopted.

It is useless to prolong the narrative of the last days of the bank. At a special general meeting held on the 13th January 1868, it was resolved to wind up the bank voluntarily, and Mr. Stuart was appointed liquidator for that purpose. On the 12th November 1868, the liquidator issued his report of the progress made in the liquidation, from which it appears, according to his estimate, that of the paid-up capital of the bank, the sum of 1,88,99,334 rupees (£1,889,933) has been lost.

In conclusion we are of opinion that the causes of the failure of the bank were:—

First,—the Act X. of 1863, which removed many restrictions contained in the former Act, and permitted the bank to transact business of an unsafe character.

Second,—the abuse of the powers given by Act X. of 1863, by weak and unprincipled secretaries, acting under the influence of a designing native director, Premchund Roychund.

Third,—that the presidents and directors of the first and second periods of the bank's history, with such exceptions as are herein-before mentioned, were negligent and failed to do their duty, in omitting to pass byelaws, in not exercising a proper supervision and control over the bank and its secretaries, and particularly in not ascertaining how the business of the bank was carried on.

Fouth,—the very exceptional nature of the times which required more than ordinary vigilance and care on the part of every one connected with the bank.

Fifth,—that the presidents and directors of the first, second, third, and fourth periods, were not conversant with banking business, and incapable of managing such an institution as the Bank of Bombay in difficult times.

Sixth,—the absence of sound legal advice and assistance.

The Commission cannot close this report without recording their obligation to their secretary, Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, for the valuable assistance which he has afforded them throughout the inquiry. His unwearied attention and labours call for this acknowledgment, and they recommend him to the favourable consideration of Government.

The Commission are also much indebted to Mr. Stuart, the liquidator of the bank, for valuable information received from him during their stay in India.

Dated the 10th day of February 1869.

C. R. M. JACKSON.
J. J. MCLEOD INNES.
MAXWELL MELVILL.

F. DUNDAS CHAUNTRELL, Secretary.

* Vide Exhibit marked C 5 in Appendix to Minutes of Evidence.
† See tabular statement, dated 23rd November 1866, Blue book, p. 96.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, to persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.
THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
St. James's Square, Bath, February [illegible], 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.
20 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.
JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.
CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.
THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.
JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.
G. E. GOWAN, Lieut.-General, R. A.
Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.
93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.
HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M.D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.
G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.
EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.
Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.
JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.
March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.
March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.
March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.
H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.
West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,
FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.
Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER,
Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.
JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.
13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station Bombay.

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

FRAUDS.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting th

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS.

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS,
At Reduced Rate, 10 Annas per Shilling.

	Rs.	a.
Raleigh's The Story of Jonah	4	8
Kinglake's The Invasion of the Crimea, 4 vols.	36	8
Grant as a Soldier and a Statesman, by Howland	9	0
David Jarrick, by Robertson	6	0
Married Life, its Duties, Trials, and Joys	1	8
The old Lieutenant and his Son, 2 vols	7	4
The Book of Chess, by Geo. H. Selkirk	3	12
Rees's Siege of Lucknow	7	8
History of Freemasonry by Findel	7	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6	10
A Sister's Bye-Hours	3	12
Puck on Pegasus	8	0
The Railways of India, by Captain E. Davidson, R. E.	11	4
Bake's The British Captives in Abyssinia	9	0
History of the French in India, by Malleson	12	0
History of Freemasonry and Grand Lodge of Scotland	9	8
Walks in the Black Country and its Green Borderland	9	0
Personal Recollections of English Engineers	9	0
History of the British Empire in India, 2 vols. by Trotter	12	0
Braidwood on Pyæmia or Supperative Fever	8	0
London Labour and the London Poor, 3 vols.	10	0
The Origin and History of the English Language	12	0
Family Fairy Tales, illustrated	3	8
Thorpe's Northern Mythology, 3 vols	10	0
Ships and Sailors, with illustration	3	12
Far Away, Life and Scenery in the Mauritius	6	12
Ida Clifford: or the Voice of God in a Dream	2	8
Half Hours with the best Setter Writers and Autobiographers	8	0
Brownlow's Sketches of the Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession, with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels	6	0
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The Prophet of Fire	4	12
Nesbit's Mensuration	4	8
The Practical Poultry-keeper	3	12
Manning's Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost	6	8
Meditations on the actual state of Christianity	8	0
Host and Guest, by A. V. Kirwan	6	12
Studies of a Wandering Observer	6	12
Aunt Margaret's Troubles	2	12
Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles	4	8
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Forty Days in the Desert	5	12
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Faith and Victory: a story of the Progress of Christianity in Bengal	3	8
The Dove in the Eagle's Nest, vols. I and II.	9	0
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Story of Papa's Wise Dogs	2	12
Abel Drake's Wife	5	8
Born again, or From Grace to Glory	2	0
Light on the Grave	2	0
Elements of the English Language	3	8
The Pupils of St. John the Divine	3	0
Selections from the works of Alfred Tennyson	3	12
Soldiering in Sunshine and Storm	4	8
Parlour Pastimes	2	12
Mathematical Examples, by Newth	6	0
Tales of Woman's Trials	5	12
Fictions of the Irish Celts, by Patrick Kennedy	5	12
Lessons of Middle Ages	6	12
The Book's Garden	5	12
Ralph The Bailiff	4	8
Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands	1	12
Something for Everybody and a Garland for the Year	2	12
Banks and Bankers	2	4
A Story of Doom	3	12
The Wandering Jew	2	0
Minifred's Wooing: a novelette by Georgiana M. Craik	8	0

Bombay, 9th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—
RATES.
DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills ... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes ... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ... 6 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ... 8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit... 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.	
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
„ demand		1s. 11d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th July 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
[illegible]—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
[illegible],000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.
Calcutta. Madras. | Agra. Bombay. | Kurrachee. Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at [illegible] per Rupee.

4	do.	[illegible]	„
3	do.	[illegible]	„
2	do.	[illegible]	„
1	do.	[illegible]	„
On demand		[illegible]	„
On Scotland		[illegible]	„

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital ... £927,700
Paid-up Capital ... £463,850
Reserve Fund ... £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England,
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.
REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq. (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
„ The National Bank of India.
SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly. Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates o Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion. Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms, and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

REDUCED RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

—The English Assurance Company, Fire and Life (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at 20 per cent. below the rates of all other offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.
Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

The EUROPEAN Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN

1859, 1860, 1861	... ... £101,090	average	per an.	£33,00
1862, 1863, 1864	... ... £123,000	„	„	£41,000
1865, 1866, 1867	... ... £180,745	„	„	£60,000

Annual Income exceeds Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH:
(OFFICES, 29, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.)

Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.
T. R. Grant, Esq. (Messrs. Lyall, Bennie & Co.), Director Bank of Bengal.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
SECRETARY, INDIAN BRANCHES—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

ANDREW HAY, Esq., Bombay. | EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay. | ROBERT ANGUS, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

CHARLES F. FARRAN, Esq., Barrister, Bombay.
Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
NANSEE KHYRAZ,
RIDING HABIT MAKER, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILOR,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure of announcing to his constituents and the public in general, that the largest and best assorted stock of Woollen Goods in India is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most choice and fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures from the best manufacturers in England, made expressly for India. Nansee Khyraz particularly calls the attention of his patrons to his great variety in Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers; and Nansee Khyraz has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the gentlemen of Bombay, that having secured the services of a new and thoroughly practical English Cutter, who has had great experience in some of the best West-end London Houses, he is now in a position to gaurantee, in addition to the best quality of material, a perfect fit with ease and comfort, and carry that graceful appearance which can only be obtained from first-rate artist, the best workmanship; and punctuality strictly attended to all orders entrusted to this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen can be supplied with every article of Outfit in the newest style, of the very best quality, and from the best London Houses, just arrived per Overland route. The following list of prices are for Cash payment, and all orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns and self-measurement Card free by return of Post on application by letter.

RIDING HABITS.

NEW REGULATION Crimson and Gold Full Dress Sash and Belt. Rs. 100.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Tunic Rs. 90. Old Tunics altered to the new pattern. Charge according to rank.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Trousers. Rs. 50.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE MILLED BLUE DOESKINS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per pair.

NEW REGULATION Patrole Jacket, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

STEEL AND BRASS SCABBARDS. Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

NEW REGULATION Helmets, Hawkes' Patent first-class Quality. Rs. 18.

FORAGE CAPS.
WATERPROOF SUITS.
HATS.

A large stock of Black and Drab Hats, in all the latest shapes, just arrived by the ship "Victory."

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Christy's Black Silk Hats, from	10 0	to	12 0
„ Drab Shell Hats	8 0		
„ Black „	8 0		
Black and Drab Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	4 0	to	7 0
Sola Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	3 0		
Boy's Soft Felt Hats	3 0		

PORTMANTEAUS, ALL SIZES.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, from	14 0	to	40 0
„ „ Hat Cases, from	5 0	to	20 0
Black Leather Courier Bags	8 0		
„ Travelling Bags	10 0	to	15 0
Railway Rugs, from	10 0	to	25 0
Tiffin Baskets, complete with all requisites	12 0	to	18 0

SHIRTS.
London made ready for use.

Plain Long Cloth Shirts, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, per dozen	48 0	to	60 0
Dress, very fine, from	55 0	to	70 0
French Printed Cambric, from	36 0	to	50 0
All Wool Flannel Shirts, from	5 0	to	7 8
Silk and Wool „ „	8 8		
Fancy Striped Spun Silk, from	9 0	to	10 0

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Merino Banians, of all sizes, from, per dozen	18 0	to	24 0
Finest do. do.	42 0	to	60 0
Indian Silk Gauze, warranted not to shrink.	60 0	to	80 0

GENT'S PANTS.

Brown Cotton Pants	30 0	to	40 0
Do. very fine do.	36 0	to	60 0
Fancy Spun Silk ditto, from	8 0	to	10 0

GENT'S HALF HOSE.

Brown Cotton Half Hose	6 8	to	[illegible] 0
Fine Dressed do.	12 8		
Superior do. do.	14 8	to	18 0
Fancy Striped Cottondo.	12 0	to	16 0
Fine Merino Half Hose, fancy and plain	15 0	to	20 0
Silk Balmorals	15	to	2 0

GENT'S COLLARS.

Just received a large stock of Collars, in all the latest shapes.

Olympic Collars with fancy ends from per doz.	3 0	to	4 8

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemmed, from p. doz.	3 4	to	8 0
Fine do. do. „	6 8	to	10 0
Irish Linen do. „	7 8	to	10 0
Irish Cambric do. 9-0,	12 0	to	15 0

GENT'S NECK TIES AND SCARFS.

Eglinton Ties, all colours, from	0 8		
Fancy Silk Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from	2 8	to	3 8
Fancy Satin Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from	2 8	to	3 0

BLEACHED SHEETING.

Width 72 inches	per yard	1 4
„ 90 „		1 12
„ 108 „		2 8

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Coat	40 0	to	50 0
Black Paramatta Loose Coats, from	14 0		
Extra fine, equal to superfine Cloth, from	15 0	to	25 0
Black and coloured Alpaca, from	8 0	to	12 0
White Dining Jackets, from	3 8	to	4 0

WAISTCOATS.

Black Dress Waiscoats, from	8 0	to	12 0
Very fine Cashmere do., from	10 0	to	12 0
White and coloured Marcella do., from	5 0	to	8 0
Commodores an Linen Drills, in great variety	5 0	to	8 0

TROUSERS.

Black Dress Trousers, from	18 0	to	25 0
Bedford Cord for Riding Trousers, from	18 0	to	22 0
Whip Cord for Riding Trousers	18 0	to	20 0
Fancy Angola Trousers, from	8 0	to	16 0
White and coloured Linen Drills Trousers	6 0	to	10 0
Cotton Cord Trousers, White and Coloured	10 0	to	15 0

FLANNEL SUITS.

All Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from	12 0	to	15 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, from	15 0	to	18 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, from	15 0	to	18 0
Racket and Cricketing Suits, from	20 0	to	30 0
Namul Cloth for Shikar suits, from	18 0		
Coloured Sleeping Suits	5 0	to	6 0

MONSOON SUITS.

Tweed Suits, from	20 0	to	25 0
Fancy Angola Suits	25 0	to	35 0
Blue Serge Suits	25 0	to	30 0
Scotch Mixed Doeskin Suits	30 0	to	35 0
Heather Mixture Suits	30 0		

TOWELS—SIZES 30 TO 60 INCHES

Brown Huckaback Towel, from	3 12		
White Honeycomb	9 0	to	12 0
Fancy Striped	18 0	to	24 0
Brown Turkish	12 0	to	24 0
White Turkish	12 0	to	21 0

MALACCA CANES, in great variety from	1 8	to	4 0
BROUGHAM WHIPS do.	6 0		
BUGGY WHIPS do.	4 0		
HUNTING do.	3 8	to	10 0

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

Patent Leather Dress Boots	12 0		
„ „ Shoes			
Best French Calf, side spring, from	10 0	to	14 0
Shooting Boots	14 0		

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
13 MEADOW STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic springs, painted and lined green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS per OVERLAND MAIL of the 24th ultimo.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has the pleasure to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has just received per s.s. "SUMATRA" his annual supply of a fresh shipment of Seeds from the most celebrated seed-growing establishment in England.

This consignment has been specially selected for this climate by experienced gardeners and seed men, and no expense has been spared to insure the seeds being of the best and latest crops, and although the prices charged may be somewhat in excess of those generally quoted, yet H. R. B. is certain purchasers favouring him with order will be amply repaid by the excellent quality of these Seeds. Among the varieties are the following:—

Packets in tin cases of Garden Seeds of 37 varieties, Ditto Ditto of Flower Do. of 30 varieties, and the annexed may be had loose by weight to any quantity; namely, White Knolekole, White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson But, Cawliflower, White Celery, Parsley, Lettuce Cos and Drumhead, French and other Beans of sorts, Peas of sorts, French Breakfast and Turnip Radish, Red American Turnip, &c., &c.

H. R. Baxter begs to intimate that he is in daily expectation of the arrival of a further supply of Vegetable Seeds of the latest crops from the Cape of Good Hope per s. s. "COSSACK."

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of SADdlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicester-square, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent-plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A second-hand serviceable Bullock Dummy or Nuggur Cart to be sold cheap to close the account.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate miniature brougham with open-back.
A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.
A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new Madras-built shigram by Tod & Co.
The above shigram to be seen on an hour's previous notice.

Also,

A gold chronometer balance hunting watch by Allen of London, with an Indian gold curb chain and locket.

Just Landed.

A new single-seated miniature brougham, with circular glasses in front, venetians to sides, with lamps and shaft, and expressly built to order for a Gentleman, and suitable for Doctors.

Also,

2 Miniature broughams, by Palliser, and Starton.
A first-rate miniature landau, by Holmes of Derby.
A second-hand palanquin shigram, with lamps and shaft.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

3 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woolen cloth painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built hansom cab.

Also,
The property of a Gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.
1 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,
Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts. Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
14th July, 1869.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Mahim.—Under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account of Gunputrow Vencajee Dewadker, the mortgagor, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July, 1869, at their Rooms, No. 19 Meadow Street, Fort, the following valuable Landed Property, situate at Mahim:—All that piece or parcel of Ground or Oart or plantation known or called by the name of Ghurwady, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Mahim, containing by admeasurement 10,366 3/8 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, numbered on the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 494, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the oart of Ballajee Trimbuckjee, on or towards the west by the oart of Oacha Bowla and the oart formerly belonging to the said Gunputrow Vencajee and lately sold to Poondlick Narayen, and on or towards the east by the oarts of Ramdass Narrondass and Valia Raghoo Bhattia.

For the conditions of sale and the abstract of Title of the Vendor, apply to the Auctioneers, or to MR. JOHN CLEARY, Solicitor for the said Vendor, at his office, No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their New Byculla Auction Mart, when they will submit to public competition the following, viz:—handsome pictures in gilt frames of sizes, a case of fine gilt clocks with glass domes and stands, 6 garden pumps, a lot of empty glass and stone jars and bottles, a quantity of photographic glasses, sets of second hand double harness, a few articles of furnitures, panorama balls, &c.

AT 4 P.M.

A bullock gharry.
And any carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable elegant and tastefully selected Household Furniture, a splendid mahogany square pianoforte, a first-rate medium-sized slate billiard table, a handsome English-built miniature phaeton, with a pair of handsome young bay Cape horses, and nearly new silver plated harness complete, an excellent dog cart, a set of handsome French glassware, best plated and porcelain ware, books, plants, wines, &c., at Parell, Government Gate Road, opposite the Lowjee Castle.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will submit to public auction on Monday, and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th instant, at his above residence, the whole of the very valuable elegant and tastefully selected household furniture, &c., of A. F. Soundy, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises a set of very handsome French glassware, also a set of hollow stem do. glass dessert set, handsome dinner breakfast and tea services, an elegant painted flowered dessert service, a set of best plated dish covers, containing 4 oval hot water and round dishes, centre piece, soup tureen, salver, tea trays, dessert and fish eating knives and forks, cruet, egg, pickle and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, claret jug, bread basket, candlesticks, a set of lily pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, also another set of do. best ivory handle cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, and Mappins, very elegantly open carved blackwood furniture, such as round table with marble top, pier, side and other tables, large chiffoniers, teapoys, whatnot, ornaments stands, conversation couches, drawing-room chairs, a pair of marble pedestals, a pair of large marble vases with stands, handsome carpet, a splendid mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood & Son, a first-rate medium size slate billiard table, handsome gassiliers, some fine figures, very handsome large vases, rich China vases and sugar jars, first-rate chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, a pair of handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, a magnificent blackwood bedstead with canopy curtain, a child's English cot, lady's washing table with handsome China furniture, dressing table to match, English mahogany cheval and toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, chests of draw, ers, a lot of fine wines, such as sherry, port, madeira, champagne, brandy, &c., a few valuable books, choice plants, garden seats, garden roller, verandah chairs, iron tables with marble tops, an English stove, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

On the first day of the sale, an excellent light English-built miniature phaeton with a pair of handsome young bay Cape horses and nearly new silver plated harness complete.
An excellent dog-cart very little used.
Three sets of single and double harness.
Ladies', gentlemen's and children's saddles and bridles.
A fine pleasure gig, with oars, sails, &c., complete.
Six goats, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 8th July, 1869. B. FRAMJEE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Sootarchall or Gunneswaddy Street.—On WEDNESDAY, the 14th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 19th day of April, 1862, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Purshotum Girdhur, on account and risk of the mortgagors, Amrootbai, Widow and Executrix of the late Bhowan Tejsing, deceased, and Veerbaee, Widow of the late Trikumjee Bhowan, deceased, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate at Sootarchall or Gunneswaddy Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed under No. 24, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 757, containing by admeasurement 160 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Khimjee Cullianjee, on or towards the west by the house of Pussoo Govindjee, on or towards the north by the public road called Sootarchall or Gunneswady Street, on or towards the south by the property of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Ardaseer Dady Sett.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

An invoice of 12 cases cream laid and foolscap papers

To close an account—
80 dozen bottles superior sherry No. 1.
70 do. do. claret.

AT 1 P.M.

A light grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
One English-built brougham.

AUCTION SALE of ASSETS of the NATIONAL FINANCIAL of INDIA (Limited) in Liquidation.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the National Financial of India (Limited), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., precisely, the following:—

The right, title, and interest of the above-mentioned Company of and in number of debts due to the Company, by sundry contributaries, for unpaid calls, which amounts to Rs. 9,000.

The list of which can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the following landed property, by order of the owner, viz.:—all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-houses or chawl of eight compartments built thereon, standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to Narayen Janardun, situate, lying, and being in Churneywaddy, on the north side of a public passage, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighteen and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by the public passages.

AUCTION SALE of elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, books, plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, books, plants, &c., the property of J. F. Cleary, Esq., Solicitor, (changing his residence.)

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days prior to the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Just landed ex Nagpore.

Few dozen Straunton's superior port.
One very handsome Gold Albert Guard Chain as ordered out for a Gentleman who does not require it now; to be sold at cost price.
A splendid rosewood semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of TWIST and PIECE GOODS SAVED from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR.

This day, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort—

Several bales of twists and piece goods, saved from the wrecked ship Bucentaur.

AUCTION SALE of CLAIMS.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of India to sell by public auction, at their rooms, in Apollo Street, on Friday next, the 16th July, at 2 P.M., the Bank's claims on Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, consisting of

1	A decree of the High Court	Rs. 1,14,249 6 6
2	A claim on account of a Bill drawn by Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, Calcutta, on Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, Hongkong	56,250 0 0
		Rs. 1,70,499 6 6

All costs of assignment must be borne by the purchaser, and if required, a deposit of 25 per cent. must be paid immediately after the sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Good's pale sherry in Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillian brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Marble slabs for pier and side tables.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.
Also, a few cases of brandy by Hernozant, first quality.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE GOODS.

This day, Wednesday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.
10 bales blue army cloth.
3 do. scarlet do.
5 do. blue Spanish stripe.
5 cases flannels.
3 do. domets.
2 do. coloured domets.
4 do. rough brown Holland.
4 do. pictures.
2 do. superior Parian ware figures and table ornaments.

An invoice of saddlery, consisting of saddles, snuffles, snuffle bridles with bits, stable head collars, pethans, snuffle reins, &c., 1 case of superior hemp, venet, wool, Brussels velvet pie leather, morocco leather, brief bags and cricket bags, &c.

On account of the concerned—
20 bales demy printing papers of 36 lbs.
On account of Meetha Cassum—
1 case domets.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Monday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the premises, by order of Shah Narronjee Somjee, the mortgagee, on account of Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, the mortgagor. All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground together with the chunam walls on the east, west, and north sides thereof, situate, lying, and being at Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement ninety-five square burgas and forty-five square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nursoo Syboo Cammatee, on or towards the west by the property of Ragoonath Madowjee, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Caca, and on or towards the south by the said Falkland Road, aforesaid, and which said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 13, and also all the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, ranges or chawls of buildings erected and built and now standing upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground or on some part or parts thereof, and was formerly and is now occupied by Parsee Jevanjee Hormusjee, Purdasee Choogalmull Bajiram and others, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of PIECE GOODS SAVED from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR.

This day, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their Room, on account of the concerned—

23 bales piece goods.
2 cases do.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to COMMANDERS of VESSELS, DUBASHES and OTHERS.
Sale of Provisions and Ship Stores.
UNRESERVED.

This day, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of provisions and ship's stores, consisting of mixed callop, roast veal, tripe and onion veal stew, ox cheek and vegetable beef and vegetable roast fowls, stewed kidney, calf's head sausages, mulligatauney soup, vegetable soup, hair and giblet soup, mutton and vegetable, ox cheek and ox tail soup, essence of beef, fresh haddock, potted beef, potted tongue, roast turkey, stewed rabbit, mutton broth, boiled beef, sheep head, milk hotch potch, soup and boullie, fresh oysters, freshling and fresh skate, potted salmon, fresh cod, fresh cod roes, parsnip mixed vegetable, turnip, green peas, beatroot, fresh and potted mackarel, fresh herring, cabin biscuit, muscatel raisin, barley figs, &c.

EXTENSIVE SALE of PRINTED GOODS.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 15th inst., sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction under instruction from Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., in their godowns, in Graham's Buildings, the following goods:—

Grey dhoties	2/9	yards	42 inches.
„ „	2/10	„	42 „
Coloured lappets (sprigs)	10	yards	38 inches.
White sarries	9	„	45 „
„ dhoties	2/9	„	42 „
Fancy drapers	31	„	22 „
„ stripes	31	„	24 „
„ „	31	„	32 „
C.R.T. cloths	31	„	22 „
Harness bordered scarfs	10	„	45 „
Coloured sarries	9	„	44 „
„ „	7½	„	40 „
„ „	8	„	45 „
„ „	9	„	45 „
„ „	9	„	44 „
„ „	8	„	44 „
Turkey red sarries	8	„	44 „
White dhoties	2/9	„	42 „

SALE of TEAK TIMBER.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder—

250 superior teak squares, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE at BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction (unless previously disposed of by private sale), under orders from the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Alladin Abdool Latiff, on the south by the property of Tamoolje Rustomjee Mawa, on the east by the property of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhaba, and on the west by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 634.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few superior black and white water-proof suits, Rs. 18 per suit.
Ditto Ditto Coats Rs. 14.

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LAND AT MATHERAN.

That delightfully situated and substantially built house, situated on one of the finest sites at Matheran, well-known as the property lately belonging to the Honourable Mr. Michael Scott, together with the land appertaining therto. The house has seven good sized rooms, a capacious verandah six feet in width along the whole of the front besides bath-rooms, dispensed, &c. The out-houses are extensive, both as regards servants and stable accommodation. The grounds are tastefully laid out.

A plan of the buildings and list of the furniture, which is substantial and very complete, may be seen on application to the undersigned, who consider this a very elligible investment, and one which can be safely recommended.

Further particulars will be given on application.

CAST STEEL.

FOR SALE—An invoice, of cast steel bars of the following sizes 1½, 1¼, 1⅛, ⅞, ¾, and ½ both octagon and round.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Derangements.—Not only is the nervous system affected by variations of temperature and atmospheric vicissitudes, but it also intensely sympathises with disorder in any part of the body. These excellent Pills, so long noted for their powers of promoting digestion, regulating secretions, and enforcing excretions, have likewise proved themselves the most certain of neuro-tonics, and the best preservers of vital energy. In summer Holloway's Pills are specially useful in guarding the system against malaria, sunstroke from excessive heat and the weakness engendered by too profuse perspiration. Those who are often ailing, without any discoverable cause of their sufferings, will find remarkable relief from a few doses, and a longer persistence will banish their numerous afflicting sensations.

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AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.